PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1982

ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Warns on Need to Liberalize Trade

By Axel Krause mai Herold Tribione GENEVA - William E. Brock the U.S. trade representative, arged Tuesday that a conference of trade ministers from 88 nations hat opens Wednesday renew ef-forts to liberalize world trade. He d that the nations would otherhise risk a "collapse of the system" bine risk a "collapse of the system" bined by growing protectionism and retaliatory measures, notably in the U.S. Congress.

Trade liberalization around the world has, at raminum, come to a es there has been enormous essure to move toward protec-nism. Mr. Brock told the

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legislation now in Congress that would force the most popular for-eign cars to be built substantially with American-made parts and by U.S. workers. He described this so-called local-content bill as "the worst piece of economic legislation to have a serious chance at passage in fifty years." He said it would strictly limit imports and that it now had an absolute majority of sponsors in the House and increasing support in the Senate.

The basic message the Reagan administration and U.S. legislators are stressing at the conference which is sponsored by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade runs through Saturday, is inism." Mr. Brock told the "that trade must be a two-way street," Mr. Brock said, warning that many congressmen and senators "seem willing to risk the col-

lapse of the system to bring that point home."

U.S. officials and legislators said Tuesday that the administration's key goal remains attempting to win trade-liberalization support from the European Community and Japan, whose ministers began arriving Tuesday evening. The GATT meeting is expected to be marked by heated debate, notably

over EC farm subsidies. "I am not sure we will able to call this a successful conference or not at this point," a GATT official said, "since given the presently hard stances it is difficult to imagine compromises."

Sir Roy Denman, the Common Market's negotiator, said Tuesday that despite U.S. attacks against EC subsidies of farm exports, the community has always applied

kyo round of trade liberalization. The EC is ready to agree to a review of all export subsidization practices, including those in the United States. He noted that the United States spends roughly \$11 billion annually on farm support programs.

However, the EC will not be "dragged into a negotiation," over farm export subsidies during the Geneva talks, Sir Roy said, stressing that the EC is prepared to strengthen and improve the GATT trading system and negotiate a range of issues affecting both industrial and agricultural trade.

The Reagan administration wants far more than a study of

GATT rules regarding agricultural urade, including commitments undertaken during the 1973-1979 To
official, "are believed to be serious." and prejudicial to world trade." The United States and other

GATT participants would like to see the larm export issue linked to an overall commitment by the GATT conference to what the U.S. officials call "a standstill" or "rollback" on growing protectionist measures around the world. The Reagan administration would like to see the commitment reflected in the final communique, which will be issued at the end of the meeting

Although the U.S. official characterized the conference atmos-phere Tuesday evening as "confushe said that progress was already beginning to be made in sev-eral key areas of interest to the



William E. Brock United States and other industrialized nations. He said the EC and other participants had agreed to begin a study on trade in high technology and that talks were

progressing on a proposed study of trade in services.

On MX Approach

By Michael Gerler

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President

Andropov Wins Presidium Post Unanimously

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet leader, consolidated his authority Tuesday by taking a seat on the state Presidium and formally acquiring the right to act as head of state when the occasion requires.

Mr. Andropov, 68, who succeeded Leonid I. Brezhnev as general secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee after Mr. Brezhnev died Nov. 10, is the most powerful political figure in the

country.

His election to the 38-member Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, a body that is the collective state presidency, gives Mr. Andropov a formal standing to deal directly with foreign lead-

ers if he chooses to do so.

The chairman of the presidium is the nominal head of state. Each of its members, however, can deputize for the president. It was not clear whether Mr. Andropov Ronald Reagan's decision to press ahead with the MX missile pro-gram while simultaneously seeking would be made president at Wednesday's session of the Su-

preme Soviet.
Well-informed observers believe arms reduction agreements with Moscow will test the theory that the United States needs to rearm that Mr. Andropov, after 11 days as party leader, commands suffiin order to ultimately reduce the cient support to win the presidennumber of nuclear weapons and cy. It was speculated that he may not want to take a position that the likelihood of war.

In a message Monday to a Congress divided over the need for the involves a time-consuming procession of ceremonial functions.

Mr. Brezhnev, who became the party leader in 1964, waited for 13 **NEWS ANALYSIS** years to assume the presidency, the new weapon, Mr. Reagan said the first Kremlin leader to hold both MX intercontinental missile "is the top party and state posts. absolutely essential to maintain However, as a member of the Pre-sidium, Mr. Brezhnev negotiated with President Richard M. Nixon America's ability to deter war."

But his decision to deploy MX missiles in a "dense pack" formain 1972 and made numerous fortion is among the most controver-sial of his defense buildup.

Even among those who agree eign visits on which he was treated

as head of state. The Presidium is without any with Mr. Reagan that the nation significant authori. and is com-posed of the leaders of various Soneeds to modernize its strategic nuclear missile force, there is a viet republics, representatives of various nationalities and promi-nent public figures. great deal of doubt that the densepack plan would work as planned or whether it is much better than

Mr. Andropov was voted unanimously into the Presidium by 1,500 deputies meeting in a joint session of the Supreme Soviet at the state of the regular two-day fall parliamentary meeting.

Although the post of president and membership in the Presidium are largely ceremonial observers

both gives the party leader added flexibility, prestige and authority. When Mr. Brezhnev assumed the presidency in 1977, Mikhail A. Suslov, the late ideologist, argued

that a combination of the two po-sitions was the most practical and flexible arrangement for the lead-ership. Nikolai V. Podgorny was dismissed to make way for Mr. Brezhnev.

Tuesday's lineup of leaders seated in front of a statue of Lenin, about three times life-size, did not provide any new clues as to the dance of power in the Politburo.

The honored front bench was occupied by Mr. Andropov, Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov, the Politburo member Konstantin U. Chernenko, Defense Minister Dmitri V. Ustinov and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

Mr. Andropov's nomination by Viktor V. Grishin, a member of the ruling Politburo, preceded government reports on the economy and the proposed 1983 budget.

Shultz and Dobrynin Meet

Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin of the Soviet Union met Tuesday in Washington, and the State Department welcomed aspects of Mr. Andropov's initial remarks on superpower relations. United Press International report-

A State Department spokesman, John Hughes, said of Mr. Andro-pov's remarks Monday, in which he talked of easing East-West ten-sions, "We would certainly be ready to respond positively" to any

Mr. Hughes was asked if Mr. Shultz would discuss with Mr. Dobrynin the proposals for so-called confidence-building measures President Ronald Reagan outlined Monday night. The topic "could well come up," Mr. Hughes said. Among those measures were up-

grading the Moscow-Washington hot line," that would be used to notify the other side in case of missile test launches and of troop

■ Bono Backs Nuclear Talks

West Germany appealed Tues-day to the new Soviet leadership to n President Reagan to work with Moscow on steps to reduce the risk of war, Reuters reported from Bonn.

The Reagan Call for Arms Reductions **Doubts Abound**

Letter to Russia Seeks New Efforts

By Steven R. Weisman New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has called for de-ployment of the MX intercon-tinental missile to modernize U.S. nuclear forces but has said his administration is committed to seeking sharp reductions in strategic

arms by mutual agreement with the Soviet Union. Mr. Reagan's nationally tele-vised speech Monday was made six hours after his administration ended protracted internal debate over deployment with an announcement that the MX missile would be based in a closely spaced system on private property next to an air force base near Cheyenne.

sent a letter Monday to Soviet leaders proposing several steps to "strengthen mutual confidence" and reduce the risk of "surprise and miscalculation" in the nuclear

He mentioned the following proposals:

 Advance notification of all U.S. and Soviet test launches of intercontinental, sea-launched and intermediate-range ballistic missiles to remove "surprise and uncertainty" in testings. Current agreements call for notification only for launches that extend beyond each country's territory.

• Advance notification of all "major military exercises" and "a broad-ranging exchange of basic data about our nuclear forces.

· Careful examination of "any possible improvements" to the hot line," or telex link, between the Soviet and U.S. leadership. as providing an incentive to the



President Reagan after his speech from the White House.

These measures, foreshadowed in a speech Mr. Reagan gave in West Berlin in June, are now to be on the U.S. agenda in Soviet-U.S. nuclear arms negotiations in Gene-

In unusual praise for the Soviet Union, Mr. Reagan said Soviet leaders had made a "serious" counterproposal to his own call for deep reductions in nuclear warheads. He said there was "no question we're heading in the right direction.

He said placement of the powerful new MX missile was "absolutely essential" to his goal of modernizing U.S. nuclear forces as well

Soviet Union to agree to a reduction in strategic arms. "Some may question what

modernizing our military has to do with peace," Mr. Reagan said, speaking from the Oyal Office at the White House. He asserted that "a secure force keeps others from threatening us and that keeps the

"And just as important, it also increases the prospects of reaching significant arms reductions with the Soviets, and that is what we really want," he said. "The United States wants deep cuts in the world's arsenal of weapons."

Mr. Reagan also pledged that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Nakasone Is Seen as Having the Backing to Replace Suzuki

By Tracy Dahlby TOKYO — The ruling Liberal The second poor! Democratic Party has entered the the second poor! final round of a six-week-long search for a successor to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki by an-

councing the end Tuesday of pri-

Secretary of State Caspar W. Weinberger, at a news confer-

ence in Washington, discusses the deployment of MX missiles.

cases you can are mary elections for a new party president, a post that carries with ress Cord account president, a post un-it the prime ministership. The results of the primary bal-loting in which 1,04 million party members were eligible to vote by usil, will be tallied here Wednesday At a caucos Thursday, Liberal emocrat parliamentarians will select a new party leader from the the form of three men who receive the most

Poincal analysts and recent polls by the major newspapers here adicate that Yasuhiro Nakasone,

director-general of the govern-ment's Administrative Management Agency, is expected to win easily in the primaries. Toshio Komoto, director-general of the Economic Planning Agency, is expected to come in second, followed by Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, and

of the Science and Technology Analysis caution, however, that the primary results are far from binding in a system of politics in which the outcome often depends heavily on the behind-the-scene

Ichiro Nakagawa, director-general

maneuverings of factional leaders. But the primary elections are viewed as a sign of the relative strength of the factions in their struggle to fill the vacancy being left by Mr. Suzuki, who announced

Candidates have stepped back from addressing issues of national interest while party elders have vied heatedly behind their factional protégés. The Japanese press has abounded with rumors of influence-peddling and bribery.

Mr. Nakasone 64 is favored hecause of the strong support of for-mer Prime Minister Kakuci Tanaka, who controls the party's largest faction and is said to have important support from business leaders. Mr. Komoto, 71, is backed by Takeo Fukuda, another former prime minister and a bitter foe of Mr. Tanaka. Mr. Abe and Mr. Nakagawa, two younger party leaders, are rated even in the fight for third

The party's 421 members of the

Oct. 12 that he planned to step Diet, or parliament, are not bound by the results of the primaries in electing their new president Thursday, and are expected to abide largely by the dictates of their fac-

tional leaders. Mr. Nakasone is now heavily favored to be named president by the party caucus in the Diet, where the Tanaka-led forces are believed to control 240 votes. A special Diet session Friday is expected to approve the new party leader as prime minister

According to political analysts. however, the primary vote count will be a crucial factor in determining the makeup of the prime minister's new cabinet. A Nakasone landslide, they say, would signal an indirect endorsement by the party's rank and file of Mr. Tana-ka's faction. It would help

date by freeing him to fill top par-ty and cabinet posts with senior politicians from the Tanaka camp.

Election analysts say that a poor showing by Mr. Nakasone in the primaries, or even a victory by Mr. Komoto, would do little to damage Mr. Nakasone's ultimate chances to be named to the top party and government posts. It could force him, however, to yield more prestigious posts in the party and cabinet lineups to Mr. Fukuda's fol-

The Liberal Democrats' factional disputes have amplified public criticism that the party has failed to show the leadership required to deal effectively with domestic and diplomatic issues facing the coun-

mental," may eventually make Moscow more willing to agree to big arms reductions in talks now under way in Geneva. Yet the MX is virtually certain to be produced and deployed as a necessary modernization of U.S. forces no matter what happens in

the Carter administration plan Mr.

Regan ridiculed, which called for shuttling 200 MX missiles between

4,600 shelters in Utah and Nevada.

cause it involves construction of

100 new underground silos for the

Arms Limitation Treaty agree-

ments with Moscow that the ad-

ministration has said it will not un-

sue is the administration's claim

that the MX, or "missile experi-

The more basic disarmament is-

missiles, will

violate Strategic

There is also a question of

Geneva. There are also political complications: Unlike other weapons decisions in the past three decades, the dense-pack announcement comes at a time when there are spreading anti-nuclear movements in this country and in Western Europe. There is also intense pressure here to cut the defense budget, and new leadership has taken over in Moscow.

On top of all this is the sheer technical complexity of the densepack concept, which rests on a the-ory that is basically impossible to

The theory is that by bunching 100 super-strong new missile silos, the first incoming Soviet missiles would blow up or knock off course those following close behind. This will theoretically allow most of the MX force to survive and strike

The administration believes that the concept will make the Russians less confident that they could launch a nuclear first strike that could wipe out U.S. land-based missiles, which are the most accurate portion of the U.S. retaliatory

On Monday, Mr. Reagan called the potential countering moves to the dense-pack plan "technical dreams on which no Soviet planner or politician would bet the fate of his country.

Mr. Reagan's decision will face formidable opposition on Capitol Hill, greater perhaps than any arms proposal he has made so far. Mr. Reagan campaigned hard

on the pledge to close a "window of vulnerability" that he believes Moscow opened in the late 1970s when it fielded a new missile force allegedly able to wipe out most of the existing 1,000 U.S. Minuteman land-based missiles.

Special commissions studying the dense-pack concept estimated the Soviet Union probably could not knock it out this decade. But eventually this basing mode may be vulnerable to still better Soviet missiles, requiring another escalation of the arms race and raising fundamental questions about whether any land-based missile can survive.

In the view of some officials, any missile attack by Moscow would be suicidal because it would kill millions of Americans and touch off a retaliatory strike with (Continued on Page 2, Col.6)

10 Ministers, Planner Replaced In Albania

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatcher
VIENNA — Albania replaced 10 government ministers and the chairman of the State Planning Commission on Tuesday, in a major shakeup of the leadership controlled by the Communist Party secretary, Enver Hoxha, according to reports from the Austrian press

Western sources assert that the shakeup is in effect a purge of officials linked to the late prime minis-ter, Mehmet Shehu, who was officially reported to have committed suicide 11 months ago.

The shuffle followed the removal Monday of Haxhi Lleshi, a World War II partisan fighter who had served as nominal head of state for 29 years. He was replaced by Ramiz Alia, a member of the Communist Party Politbure and Central Committee secretary.

Prime Minister Adil Carcani named an 18-member cabinet at a session of the People's Assembly, re-elected him to his post following national elections earlier this month. Mr. Hoxha's party was unopposed in the balloting Nov.

Kadri Hazbiu, 63, a member of the Politburo, lost the post of defense minister, which he had held since 1980, and was replaced by Prokop Murra, a candidate mem-ber of the Politburo.

Hazbiu's demotion was expected to be followed by his removal from the 12-member Polithuro, the party's inner cabinet. A former interior minister with the rank of lieutenant general, he was related by marriage to disgraced former prime minister. According to the Austrian press

Western diplomats said that Mr.

agency, Petro Dode, the planning ssion chairman, was replaced by Harrilla Papajorgii. Interior Minister Hekuran Isai, who runs the country's police and internal security forces, remained in office, the reports said. The Austrian agency received its

information by telex from official sources in Tirana. Albania is closed to most Western reporters, In a pre-election speech Nov.10, Mr. Hoxha, who has been Albania's paramount leader since the end of World War II, denounced Mr. Shehu as a spy for the United

States, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Mr. Hoxha charged that Mr. Shehu had planned to kill him. The circumstances surrounding Mr. Shehu's death have never been

explained in detail. The report said that new officials were appointed to head the ministries of industry and mining, light and food industry, communications, internal trade, foreign. trade, communal economy and construction.

INSIDE

■ U.S. consumer prices rose 0.5 percent in October, the biggest gain since July. In the European Community, inflation was re-ported at its lowest point for more than three years, but unemployment reached a postwar high.

■ In Tripoli, the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity failed to open on schedule as African leaders tried to prevent the collapse of the deeply divided organization. The 51member group was split over the question of who should represent Chad. Most states sided with Hissène Habre.

■ President Reagan said he will ask the returning session of Congress to approve a plan to double the national gasoline tax to finance a highway repair program. He said the tax increase would cost the average motorist about \$30 a year.

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To Our Readers

Work stoppages by composing room employees of the Interna-tional Herald Tribune in Paris continue to disrupt normal printing and delivery of the Trib and all Paris newspapers. The French printers union is pressing for the right of retirement at 55 and for guarantees that staffing levels will not be lowered because of automation. The union's negotiations with the French government and the employers association remain at an impasse, and the union has said it will continue the job actions until its demands are met. We regret the inconvenience to our readers.



time Minister Charles J. Haughey at the televised debate with arret FitzGerald, his chief opponent in Wednesday's election.

Ireland's Voters Go to Polls Today; A Final Survey Favors FitzGerald Ireland courts to combat terrorism were "a recipe for disaster.

DUBLIN - On the eve of Wednesday's general election, the final opinion poll forecast a narrow victory for a coalition led by Garret FitzGerald, the leader of the opposition Fine Gael party.

The survey, published in the Tuesday issue of the Irish Times, showed Fine Gael and the Labor Party six percentage points ahead of Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey's Fianna Fail party. Wednesday's general election is the third in 18 months. It was

called after Mr. Hanghey lost a vote of confidence Nov. 4 in the Dail, Ireland's parliament. In a one-hour televised debate Monday night, Mr. FitzGerald appeared to have an edge over Mr.

Haughey, who seemed defensive. During the debate, the party leaders both called for a new British initiative in Northern Ireland to end sectarian violence. But they disagreed on the means of preventing violence in the province from spreading.

Mr. FitzGerald stressed that London must produce "a radical change of policy to stop the drift toward anarchy in Northern Ire-



stability in Ireland, But to rely solely on them would be wrong." Mr. Haughey, who has run a strongly nationalist campaign, said He said: "We are going to need Mr. FitzGerald's proposals for a the British to help us in restoring cross-border security force and all-

of hand any suggestion that a Brit-ish security force operate in this part of Ireland. It would be counterproductive. The only way for security to be administered in this country is by ourselves." An Irish Independent story on the exchange was headlined "Buoyant FitzGerald wins TV de-bate." Both the Irish Times and the Irish Press pronounced it a

Mr. Haughey said; "I reject out

draw, while the Cork Examiner gave Mr. FitzGerald an advantage. On Tuesday, politicians continued their campaigns for last-minute support from the 2.2 million persons eligible to elect Ireland's 24th parliament in 60 years.

FitzGerald, lasted seven months. Both administrations were toppled when they tried to legislate spending cutbacks to decrease the national debt and fight inflation

During the campaign, the two main parties agreed to emphasize

Mr. Haughey's last administration, which had support from independents and the Workers Party. fell after eight months in power. The previous coalition, under Mr. and unemployment.

> that living standards would fall in the short term while the government sought to improve the econo-

Qadhafi's Insistence On Chad Issue Stalls OAU Session in Tripoli

By Jay Ross
Washington Post Service
TRIPOLI — The summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity failed to open on schedule Tuesday as African leaders held last-minute meetings to prevent the collapse of the deeply divided

organization.

The 51-member group was split over the question of who should represent Chad.

Most African states have sided with Hissène Habré, whose guer-rilla forces won control of the capi-tal. Ndjamena, and most of the rest of the country this year. But the Libyan leader, Colonel

Moamer Qadhafi, who is host of the conference, has refused to allow Mr. Habré's government to be represented. He is instead supporting the man deposed by Mr. Habré, former President Goukouni Oueddei, whom Colonel Qadhafi's army originally helped to install in power.

The summit conference was originally scheduled for August but broke down over a dispute on the membership of the Polisario Front's self-styled Saharan Arab

Democratic Republic. Morocco, which is fighting Pol-isario guerrillas for control of the Western Sahara, led a boycott that prevented the summit meeting from gaining the necessary quorum of 34. Polisario, however, eventually agreed not to attend the

Many African diplomats say they fear that a second cancellation of the conference could lead to the break-up of the OAU. That would be a sharp setback to the continent's efforts to bring black majority rule to South Africa and South-West Africa. It could also lead to increased polarization between pro-Soviet and pro-Western

Egypt, Sudan and Somalia, all considered pro-American, have refused to attend the summit meeting because of opposition to Colonel Qadhafi. Upper Volta was not represented because of a coup this month. At least 15 countries, in-cluding Nigeria and Kenya, have said they will refuse to take part unless Mr. Habre's delegation is

That would be enough to prevent a quorum. More than 20 heads of state or government had arrived by late Tuesday afternoon for the conference, about the same number that came for the aborted meeting in August.
President Julius Nyerere of Tan-

There were reports that attempts were being made to reach a compromise under which the Chad seat would not be occupied, but it was unclear whether the 15 nations that have threatened a boycott would go along with such a solu-

South African Minister

JOHANNESBURG — Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha was to leave here Tuesday for talks in Washington with Secretary of State George P. Shultz. The trip comes at a time of intense diplomatic activity over the future of South-West Africa, which is also

In the past week, Mr. Botha ac-companied Prime Minister P.W. Botha to Windhoek, the capital of the South African-ruled territory, to consult officials there, and he also met with Chester A. Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, to prepare for

the Washington meeting.

Diplomatic sources said Mr.

Botha would meet with Mr. Shultz on Friday. It will be their first meeting since Mr. Shultz was named secretary of state in late

Mr. Botha last visited Washington in May to meet with Mr. Shultz's predecessor, Alexander M. Haig Jr., for talks centering on

While the South African officials were conferring last week in Windhoek, Vice President George

Vast U.K. Drive **To Create Work Backed by Labor**

The Associated Press LONDON - The opposition Labor Party published an election platform Tuesday calling for a huge increase in state spending and controls on prices, imports and foreign exchange transactions.

Labor's 60-page election platform, "Program for Recovery," said such a strategy would reduce unemployment from 3.3 million to less than 1 million within five years, or from 13.8 percent of the

work force to about 4 percent.
"The task of reaching an unemployment level of 1 million over a five-year span is formidable," the document said. "We have to find at least 21/2 million jobs - that is 1.600 jobs net a day, in every day of this five-year period."

The plan, prepared by a team under Labor's finance spokesman, Peter Shore, diagnosed lack of demand as the principal economic flaw in the policies of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

"The stimulus to the economy must come from two major sources - achievement of a competitive exchange rate and expansion of the purchase of goods and services by the public sector," the docu-



SWISS NATIONAL TOURIST OFFICE Swiss Centre - 1, New Coventry Street -London WIV SEE Tel. 01 - 734192) - Telex 21295

To Meet Shultz Friday

linking Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola.

This position, which South Africa also maintains is a precondition to holding free elections in Nami-

bia, was rejected by most of the black leaders Mr. Bush met. known as Namibia. The Angolan government has said that the presence of an esti-mated 18,000 Cuban troops in the country was necessary to counter the threat of South African mili-

Southern Angola is the main base for insurgents fighting a guer-rilla war against South African rule of Namibia. South African forces frequently cross the border on raids against guerrilla bases.

The issue of the Cuban troops has been a major stumbling block to negotiations between South Africa and a five-nation Western group trying to bring about Nami-bian independence. The United States has played a major role in the talks, which also involve Britain, Canada, West Germany and

The Cubans have been in Angola since intervening in the civil war Deployment of MX Bush, speaking in Nairobi during a la since intervening in the civil war seven-nation African tour, reaf-

> In Windhoek on Saturday. Prime Minister Botha announced that the term of office of Namibia's National Assembly, due to expire the following day, had been extended three months. Mr. Botha said he hoped the prospects for a peaceful settlement in Namibia would be clarified in that three-

month period. The assembly was established in December 1978 after elections that were not internationally recog-

■ Bush Ends African Tour

Vice President Bush ended his African tour Tuesday with an announcement that U.S. aid to Zaire would be accelerated and that the two nations would open negotiations aimed at an accord on private American investment in Zaire, The Associated Press reported from Kinshasa.

Mr. Bush also announced that he had invited a delegation of Zairian leaders to Washington during the first week of next month for further talks. It was not known whether President Mobutu Sese Seko would be part of the delega-

Mr. Bush said \$10 million in U.S. aid earmarked for the African nation would be delivered ahead of schedule to help ease Zaire's balance-of-payments deficit. He did not raise the subject of Namibian independence.

Israel Reimposes Its Ban on Strauss

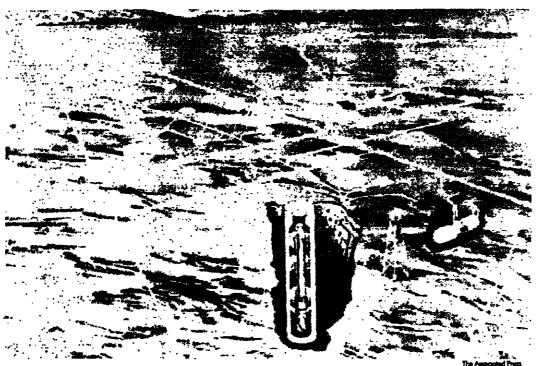
United Press International TEL AVIV — Israel Tuesday reimposed its ban on the music of Richard Strauss, ending a twoweek period in which his compositions could be broadcast.

Israel's Broadcasting Authority, in a 3-1 vote, reversed the recommendation of the authority's music committee Nov. 10 to allow the playing of the music of the Ger-man composer who briefly held an official musical post in the Nazi

Initially, the music committee concluded that Strauss was not a committed Nazi follower, But the Broadcasting Authority apparently disagreed.

Belgrade Reports Bombing

The Associated Press BELGRADE - An explosion in Pristina, the capital of the southern province of Kosovo, shattered windows Monday, but there were apparently no injuries, the Vecernje Novosti newspaper reported Tuesday. In the spring of 1981. Kosovo was the scene of riots by ethnic Albanians in which nine persons were reported killed.



Under President Ronald Reagan's "dense pack" plan for basing new MX intercontinental nuclear missiles in Wyoming, each of the 100 missiles would be placed in a reinforced silo, center. The silos would be spaced 1,800 feet apart and controlled from an underground launch center, right.

U.S. Military Buildup zania chaired an informal meeting of six nations, excluding Libya, in an effort to break the stalemate. There were the stalemate.

By George Skelton

WASHINGTON - Public support has seriously eroded for President Ronald Reagan's efforts to build up the nation's military while cutting back on social programs, the Los Angeles Times Poll has

Mr. Reagan did not receive the mandate to "stay the course," the campaign slogan he used in the congressional midterm elections to ask support for his policies. Seven of 10 persons interviewed Nov. 14-18 in a nationwide survey said they regard the Nov. 2 elections as nei-ther an endorsement nor a repudiation of the president, but some-

As Mr. Reagan proceeds with his \$25-billion program of devel-opment and deployment of 100 MX missues, public support for the concept of U.S. military superionty is waning. The public has decided that the president has cut too deeply into domestic programs and now should replenish them, the telephone survey showed.

Mr. Reagan is preparing a fiscal 1984 federal budget to submit to Congress Jan. 17. Despite stiffening congressional opposition, the president has made it plain that he intends to press for even deeper cuts in domestic programs in order to reduce the deficit, while pushing forward with a \$1.6-trillion, fiveyear defense buildup that entails 7 percent annual growth in military expenditures.

According to the survey, Americans are not convinced that Mr. Reagan is headed in the right direction. When 1,475 persons were asked whether Mr. Reagan in the next budget should spend more or

Dangerous Step, Soviet Union Says

MOSCOW - The official news agency Tass condemned on Tues-day the Reagan administration's plans to deploy the MX missile as a "new dangerous step" toward preparing for a nuclear war.

In a report from Washington, Tass described the MX missile as a first-strike weapon.

The agency quoted observers as saying that deployment of the mis-sile was part of intensive efforts by U.S. ruling circles to "upset the rough strategic parity between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A."

The report was the first Soviet reaction to President Ronald Reagan's announcement Monday night of plans to deploy 100 of the intercontinental nuclear missiles in closely spaced, specially reinforced silos in Wyoming.

less on defense, the responses were evenly divided. This was in sharp contrast to the strong consensus for an arms buildup in January, when persons desiring more mili-tary spending exceeded those who wanted less by a margin of 21 per-

centage points.

In the latest survey, those interviewed were asked whether they wanted to spend more or less on domestic programs and the answer was definitely more - 51 percent to 39 percent, a margin of 12 points. In January, the margin of

support for more domestic spending was only 4 points.

Given the opportunity to disregard immediate budget priorities, those interviewed in this survey favored the overall concept of in-creased spending for defense, by a 13-point margin. In January the

margin of support was 37 points. When reductions in social services were considered separately without regard to budget priorities people disapproved of Mr.
 Reagan's cuts by a 17-point margin. In January, the margin of disapproval was only 4 points.

According to the poll, the public believes that the best way for the federal government to reduce the budget deficit is to delay a 10-perpersonal income tax cut scheduled to take effect July 1. Mr. Reagan, however, is thinking seriously about proposing that the tax cut be advanced to Jan. 1 to stimulate the economy.

Ranking close to a delay in the tax cut as a means of reducing the deficit was is a 50-percent reduction in planned spending increases

for defense, according to the poll.

A significant number of those interviewed felt that the Congress. which reconvenes next week before ending its term in January, should pass some type of stimulus to the economy. The favored proposal, of public works program to repair streets and bridges and help mass transit. It was chose by 32 percent. That proposal was closely followed by a housing program to stimulate home building. Trailing this was a conservation corps to create jobs

Zhao to Visit Australia For Trade Discussions

CANBERRA, Australia -Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China will visit Australia early next year at the invitation of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, a Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said Tuesday.

China is a major customer for Australian commodities, mainly wheat, sugar and wool, and trade matters are expected to be a central topic for discussion during Mr.

Kremlin Leader Rumored Dead Seen in Public

The Associated Press
MOSCOW — Arvid Pelshe, a Polithuro member widely ru-mored last week to have died, made his first public appear-ance in six months Tuesday at the opening of a two-day meet-ing of the Supreme Soviet. Mr. Pelshe and the 11 other members of the roling Politburo were present for the start of

Mr. Peishe, at 83 the oldest Politburo member, had not been seen in public since the May Day parade in Red

Reagan Sends Plan to Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

the United States would "never use its forces except in response to attack." But he said that only through maintaining a "strong deterrent" of nuclear weapons would the Soviet Union be persuaded not

to use its weapons first. His speech was described in advance by aides as one of his most important foreign policy state-ments. Several advisers say it was made at a critical time, while many in Congress are protesting his mili-tary spending plans in general and the MX missile in particular.

Mr. Reagan also appeared to be aiming his arguments at those favoring an immediate Soviet-U.S. nuclear weapons freeze and those, including Roman Catholic bishops, who have questioned the morality of deploying such weapons even as a deterrent.

"Yes, it is sadly ironic that in these modern times it still takes weapons to prevent war," Mr. Reagan said. "I wish it did not. We desire peace, but peace is a goal, not a policy." He said he intended to "search for peace along two par-allei paths — deterrence and arms

Much of his address reviewed what he described as a one-sided arms "race" in which the Soviet Union had built up its nuclear forces in several areas "and we

Using electronically animated graphics with blue lines for the United States and red lines for the Soviet Union, Mr. Reagan sought to show how this was true in sever-

For example, he showed how military spending by the United States had gone down in the 1970s. "Now follow the red line," the president said. "It has gone up and up and up."

in agriculture would rise by 4.3 percent next year to 47 billion day that industrial production this year would rise by 2,8 percent, the owest annual growth rate since rubles, with funds for fodder pro-

Nikolai Baibakov, the chairman of the State Planning Committee, told a meeting of the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, that next year's target would be higher. Announcing economic goals for 1983, he said industrial production would go up by 3.2 percent over 1982.

with output of consumer goods ris-ing faster than production in heavy Mr. Baibakov said productivity per worker in industry would rise by more than 3 percent in 1983 compared with only 2 percent this year and that this rise would account for more than 90 percent of building of new ones. Among the industrial targets he industrial growth.

Soviet Planning Chief

For Industrial Output

At the start of the meeting, the new Communist Parry leader, Yuri V. Andropov, was elected a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in what appeared to be a first step toward gaining the

In his economic report, Mr. Ba bakov gave no figure for the 1982 grain harvest. But he said total agricultural production would be worth 124 billion rubles (\$166 billion) compared with 120.1 billion rubles in 1981. He gave no other figures for this

year's farming results and said next year production was sup-

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union's planning chief forecast Tues-Mr. Baibakov said investments

duction going up by 15 percent.
On energy, he said that oil production next year would rise to 619 million tons compared with a target figure of 614 million tons in 1982 Natural gas production would rise to 529 billion cubic meters, more than the original target under the 1981-1985 five-year

Mr. Baibakov said the higher economic growth rates next year would have to come from better use of existing equipment and raw materials and the reconstruction of existing factories rather than the

announced was a 22-percent rise in the production of gas pumping equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe pipeline and other gas trunk lines under construction. Mr. Baibakov also announced there would be a cut in new capital

projects in 1983 in order to coacentrate resources on completing existing projects. The average industrial wage would rise to 180 rubles per month next year compared with 177 rubles this year. Average wages on collective farms would go up to 120 rubles a month.

130 rubles a month. Finance Minister Vasily Garbu-

Sees Low Growth Rate

Nikolai Baibakov

zov told the Supreme Soviet session the 1983 military badget would be 17.05 billion rubles in-changed from this year and ac-counting for 4.8 percent of the to-

Pop

1.11

tal budget.

According to official statistics,
Soviet military spending has been
either stable or falling for several years. Western experts regard the figures as artificial and say much of this spending is hidden in other areas. Some Western estimates pur Soviet military spending as high as 13 or 14 percent of the national

budget.
Mr. Garbuzov said the West was making material preparations for a new war and was trying to under-mine the economy of the Soviet Union by sanctions.

Strategic, Diplomatic Questions on MX Plan

In his letter and during the

White House briefing, it was clear

that the administration felt that

the dense-pack plan was far more

because it is cheaper and would

take up far less space in the West,

The decision to base the missile

Mr. Reagan's home territory.

(Continued from Page 1) thousands of U.S. bombers and submarine-based missiles.

But the administration wants acceptable politically than President Jimmy Carter's plan had been dense-pack basing so it can stay even with the Russians in the nuclear calculus. It wants to have the unspoken threat of first use of powerful, accurate missiles to neutralize any Soviet attempt at nuclear blackmail.

on land will probably also help Among the immediate issues will be whether the new plan violates the SALT II accord with Moscow that obligates both sides "not to start construction of addi-ional fixed ICBM launchers."

Administration officials claim that because the MX missile carries its launch equipment with it in a canister surrounding the missile. the new underground silos are not launchers.

At Monday's briefing for report-ers, Larry M. Speakes, a White House spokesman, was asked repeatedly whether the new missile would be a "bargaining chip" at the Geneva talks.

"It's certainly our hope," Mr. Speakes said, adding, "but you have to deal with the realities of the situation. And the realities at the present moment might indicate otherwise."

Many top administration offi-

cials, however, have said privately that the MX missile itself is not a to deploy it and negotiate with Moscow about the extent of that deployment

Indeed, in his message Monday, Mr. Reagan held out the prospect of building even more silos if the Russians do not agree to new con-

Mr. Reagan stressed that the United States "must and will improve its forces" while remaining fully committed to the administra tion proposals at the Geneva talks. Those proposals contain nothing that would rule out MX as part of a reduced future U.S. missile force.

Thatcher Rejects Talks

The Associated Press LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain on Tuesday ruled out talks with Argentina on sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. The United Na-

West European allies who are battling opponents in their own countries who do not want new medi-

um-range U.S. missiles based on European soil. Now the United

easy for the Russians to overcome. Monday, however, perhaps in an effort to win bipartisan support.
Mr. Reagan described the concept
of deceptive basing as "a fundamentally sound one." One reason

Previously, Mr. Reagan attacked Mr. Carter's "shell game" besing plan as vulnerable to attack and

siles on its own soil as well.

is that the administration might have to adopt some deceptive basing if there is no agreement with Moscow and the arms race goes

WORLD BRIEFS

Afghan Pipeline Reportedly Cut

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) - Afghan insurgents have cut at two points the pipeline supplying oil to Soviet troops in Afghanistan, Western military sources said Tuesday.

It was not immediately clear how the cuts have affected Soviet military activity, the sources said.

The Russian-built pipeline connects the Soviet Union to its principal Afghan military base at Bagram, north of Kabul. The sources said the insurgents cut the pipeline Nov. 4 at Dashte Kelagai village, approximately 78 miles (125 kilometers) north of Kabul. The pipeline was also damaged at Charikar, 47 miles north of Kabul, on Nov. 7. Charikar is close to the Bagram base.

Iran Confirms Iragi Air Raid in Gulf

LONDON (Reuters) --- Iran gave the first confirmation Tuesday of an Iraqi air raid on the main Iranian oil terminal in the Gulf during the weekend. Lloyd's Register of Shipping said.

A message received in London from the state-owned Iranian Navigation Co. said Sunday's Iraqi attack on Kharg Island was repulsed by

franian ground fire and air defenses. Iraq has claimed it hit five tankers during a raid on the island: Tehran initially denied that the attack had taken place. The Iranian message said no damage had been caused to the terminal. It added that five Iraqi planes were believed to have been severely damaged. The Iranian ship-ping company said an Indian bulk carrier, the Archana, sustained minor

damage during the attack but later sailed for Dubai. Israel Survives Challenge in UNESCO

PARIS (Reuters) — Israel survived attempts by Arab nations Tuesday to expel it from a special session of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization. The two-week meeting is scheduled to review activities planned by UNESCO.

Iraq raised the membership challenge and was supported by the Soviet, Gabonese and Bulgarian members of the credentials committee. But the full committee rejected the expulsion move, and the Syrian delegation said Arab countries would not press the issue. Syria's chief delegate had attacked Israel for its invasion of Lebanon.

U.S. officials said privately that a tough line would have been taken against UNESCO if Israel had not been allowed to attend the Paris session. U.S. contributions to the agency were stopped for three years during the 1970s because of UNESCO sanctions against Israel, and U.S. support for the International Atomic Energy Agency was suspended last month after the agency rejected an Israeli delegation's credentials at a

End of Polish Crackdown Expected

WARSAW (AP) - A top Polish official said Tuesday all signs pointed toward the lifting or suspension of martial law, including the freeing of most internees and a possible amnesty by Dec. 13, one year after the

military crackdown began.

But the official, speaking privately in a special briefing for reporters, added that despite the formally declared end to the military crackdown some of its decrees would probably remain in force for a limited time.

It was the first time an official at this high level had made such a comment since martial law began here, and it was seen by some reporters as confirmation of speculation that the authorities intended to lift or

suspend the state of emergency when parliament meets Dec. 13. Polish Hijacker Charged in Berlin

BERLIN (UPI) - A Polish militiaman who hijacked a Polish airliner to West Berlin was charged Tuesday with air piracy and formally placed in custody, the state prosecutor's office said.

The police said the militiaman, 22, was himself supposed to be acting as a security guard on the aircraft but seized the plane on a domestic flight with 31 passengers and four crew aboard early Monday.

For the Record

OSLO (UPI) -- Norway's minority conservative government survived a no-confidence vote Monday over its financial contribution to launch pads for NATO's deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. The Labor Party, which introduced the no-confidence motion, had alleged that Defense Minister Anders Sjanstad had concealed government payments to NATO for the deployment of the new medium-range missiles. CAIRO (AP) - Negotiations have begun among Israel, Egypt and the United States to set a date for resumption of technical talks on the Egyptian-Israeli dispute over Taba in the Sinai border area, Ambassador Alfred Atherton of the United States said Tuesday. Talks have been in

recess since May because of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

MADRID (Reuters) — King Juan Carlos I met Tuesday with Felipe González, the prime minister-elect, marking the start of the monarch's formal talks with political leaders, a procedural step before he formally appoints a prime minister. Mr. González said he had given the king a list of proposed cabinet members.

ROME (UPI) - Thirty-one members of the Communist Combanant Units, a leftist guerrilla group allied with the Red Brigades, received jail terms Tuesday ranging from three to 30 years. They were convicted on charges including attempted homicide, kidnapping, robbers, bombing attacks and violation of arms regulations.

tions has called for such talks. U.S. Plans Major Aid for Rebuilding Lebanon

By Herbert H. Denton

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is planning a major financial commitment to help rebuild Lebanon and is considering asking Congress for an aid pack-age ranging up to a half billion dollars, according to a senior ad-ministration official.

The U.S. aid, envisioned as part of a wider international effort, will likely concentrate on helping the Lebanese rebuild roads, bridges, electrical and communications sys-

tems and water and sewer lines **Habib Outlines** Plan to Syrians

DAMASCUS — Two U.S. offi-cials, Philip C. Habib, the special Middle East negotiator, and Morris Draper, a special envoy, arrived here Tuesday with proposals for a simultaneous withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and a swap of Syrian, Palestinian and Is-

raeli prisoners, sources close to the Mr. Habib and Mr. Draper also brought answers to questions on President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace plan that had been

raised by the Syrians, the sources The two Americans met with Syria's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Abdul Halim Khaddam, Tuesday morning, Foreign Ministry sources said. It was not known if they would meet with President Hafez al-Assad, nor how long their visit to Damascus would

invasion and in the preceding seven years of civil strife, U.S. offi-But the difficulty for State De-

partment officials trying to deter-mine how much the U.S. contribution should be is that there are no authoritative estimates of the scale of destruction. Five months after the Israeli invasion, there is still no firm casualty toll either. The White House has a Lebanese estimate of 15,000 persons killed or injured. But there is

little faith in those numbers be-

cause of doubt that the govern-

ment of President Amin Gemayel,

which has yet to extend its authority beyond the outskirts of Beirut. has been able to make a systematic U.S. officials have avoided attempting to determine the extent of casualties. They contend that the important task is to rebuild the nation, a project for which Presi-dent Ronald Reagan is said to be

personally enthusiastic. Rome Gives Approval For Building of Mosque

The Associated Press

ROME — The city government gave its final approval Tuesday for the building of a \$40-million mosque, the first such structure in the city. Construction, which had been blocked for nearly a decade by citizens groups on the ground it would deform the landscape, will start in the spring on a 7.3-acre (30,000 square-meter) plot on

Monte Antenne in the southern

part of the city.

estimated that the cost to the Unit-ed States could run as high as a half billion dollars, although Senate sources said figures the Agency for International Development has given Congress have been in the range of \$150 million to \$200 mil-A team from the World Bank is

in Lebanon surveying the destruc-tion to get an idea of what kind of international effort will be required after seven years of war. The Lebanese have estimated that the total public funds they need for reconstruction could be around \$12 billion, but that estimate is not regarded as authoritative.

A group of American construction company executives who visited Lebanon recently said the Lebanese were too optimistic about being able to repair and rehabilitate buildings in central Beirut. It was the contractors' judgment that the buildings would have to be razed because the cost for renovat-

ing them would be prohibitive. Before the Israeli invasion, the Lebanese had begun to repair some civil-war damage, but reconstruction has been undone by the later fighting.

Mohammed Atallah, president
of Lebanon's Council for Develop-

ment and Reconstruction, lament-

ed in a report last year on the

progress of a four-year effort to restore Lebanon that the "rate of reconstruction was often surpassed by new destruction." The Gemayel government hopes eventually to get aid to rebuild its, infrastructure not only from the United States but also from the World Bank, European nations

and Arab states. It is expected that

the rebuilding of homes and office

A big problem for the govern-ment of Lebanon is its inability to tap lucrative sources of revenue.
Ports are still controlled by the Christian militia and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which are presumably still pocketing cus-toms levies, Lebanese sources said. Lebanon's banks are prosperous and have money to lend, but the

buildings can be accomplished

with private investment.

American contractors who visited the country recently found that they were largely making short-term loans. Like other potential private investors, the banks are waiting to see if stability can be achieved before making commitments for the kind of long-term loans that will be needed to rebuild the country.

Indochina Leaders May Hold Talks

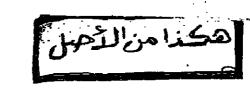
Reuters

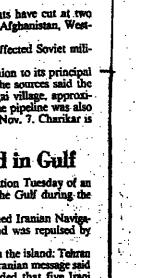
BANGKOK — Leaders of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are expected to meet in Vientiane early next month for their first summit Western diplomats based in the

Laotian capital say.

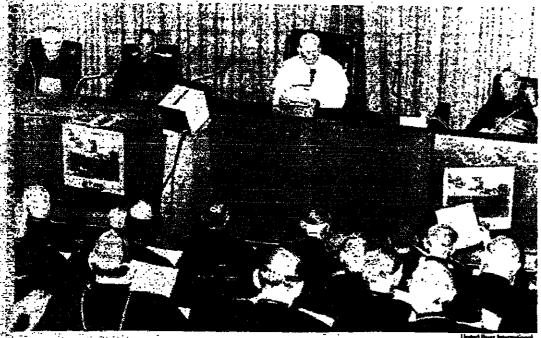
Vietnamese Embassy officials in Bangkok said Monday that a highlevel meeting of representatives of the three Indochinese countries was imminent but were unable to confirm the date and place.

It was not clear whether the par ticipants would be leaders of each country's Communist Party or would include heads of govern-ment as well. They were likely to review regional developments, particularly in Cambodia.





Reas



Pope John II spoke to the cardinals Tuesday before the special conference. To his left is the Vatican secretary of state, Agostino Casaroli. From left are Giuseppe Siri and Carlo Confalonieri.

three bankers who are also prominent Roman Catholic laymen.

They were appointed by the Vati-can to study the relations between

the Vatican bank and the Banco

Ambrosiano, a private, Milan-

based bank that was Italy's biggest

at the time of its collapse in Aug-

loans that were extended with im-

plied backing by the Vatican bank.

Cardinal Joseph Krol of Phila-

Opere de Religione.

Pope Apparently Intends to Limit Vatican's Involvement in Finances

By Henry Karom New York Times Service ROME - Pope John Paul II issued a document Tuesday that ap-parently is intended to limit the Vatican's financial activities. The statement was released at the opening of a special meeting of the ollege of Cardinals.

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The document was in the form of a letter of instructions to the Vatican's secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, and it came at a time when the operations of the Vatican bank are under scrutiny by a committee of 15 cardinals. Their report will be communicated to the College of Cardinals.

The 15 cardinals discussed last week a document presented by

Article on Chile Coup Sees Longer CIA Role

By Leslie H. Gelb New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - U.S. intelligence officers maintain that efforts to overthrow President Salvador Allende Gossens of Chile continued long after Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger testified that they had stopped, according to an article in The Atlantic.

In the current issue of the monthly magazine. Seymour M. Hersh, the reporter, names and quotes CIA officials involved in the coup plotting as having said they had reason to believe they were carrying out the orders of President Richard M. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger

with the prospect of Mr. Allende's election and ended in 1973, when he died after a military coup, the

article says. In 1975, Mr. Kissinger stated in sworn testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities that plans to topple the Allende regime were ended Oct. 15, 1970, before the Chilean president officially took office. Mr. Kissinger added that he had heard

nothing further about any such . U.S. actions. He was supported in this statement by Alexander M. Haig Jr., who was Mr. Kissinger's deputy, and by Mr. Nixon. They stated, in effect, that whatever happened af-ter that date, the CIA did on its

Mr. Hersh names and quotes CIA agents and cites classified

documents showing extensive con-tacts between U.S. covert opera-tors and Chilean coup plotters, in-cluding the passing of money to Chileans who were subsequently convicted of assassinating General René Schneider Chereau, the commander in chief of the Chilean

General Schneider, who had op-posed efforts to overthrow Mr. Allende, was killed Oct. 22, 1970, six weeks after Mr. Allende was elected and little more than a week before he took office.

Mr. Hersh's account also cites intelligence officials and others as saying that the White House pressed the CIA in the fall of 1970 to arrange Mr. Allende's assassination. Mr. Hersh describes what he says was a conversation between Richard Helms, the CIA director at the time of the coup plotting, and "a close associate.

The associate said Mr. Helms said during that meeting that the White House had ordered him to get rid of Mr. Allende and that there was no doubt in his mind what it meant by this.

A spokesman for Mr. Kissinger, asked Monday about the Hersh article, said, "He has nothing to add to what he has previously written on the subject."

A spokesman for Mr. Nixon said, "The former president only comments on his own books." Mr. Haig's office said he was out of the country. Mr. Helms noted his previous testimony on the subject and

said he had not read the article.

Reagan Decides to Support Plan

delphia, a member of the committee of 15, said in an interview during the weekend that Ambrosiano had "exploited" the Vatican bank. The report of the three Catholic bankers has been said to exonerate

The president of Banco Ambro-siano, Roberto Calvi, was found hanged in London in June. The thought to be supporting that However, a Vatican source said Ambrosiano bankruptcy left out-standing about \$1.3 billion in Tuesday that the cardinal's view may not be shared fully by other members of the committee of 15, and consequently the findings of the three-banker panel may be submitted to the full College of known here as IOR, the initials of its Italian name, Istituto per le

the Vatican bank and its chief, Archbishop Paul C. Marcinkus, an American. Cardinal Krol was

Cardinals for review. An Italian journalist specializing in Vatican affairs said Tuesday that Cardinal Casaroli did not give copies of the bankers' report to the 15 cardinals but merely read it, either in its entirety or excerpts.

The Vatican bank issue, which has made Archbishop Marcinkus a subject of intense speculation in the Italian press, was expected to lead to new revelations during the meeting of the 15 cardinals. But no new facts have been added to public knowledge since the cardinals opened their session last week.

The pope's opening speech in Latin to the 102 cardinals assembled in the Hall of Synods here Tuesday morning also made no mention of the bank scandal. But his letter to Cardinal Casaroli, while not speaking directly of the past, appeared to chart a new course for the future.

Stating that the Vatican, while a sovereign state, did not "possess all the ordinary characteristics of a political community," the pontiff said that it must therefore avoid He said the apostolic see "does

not develop, nor can it develop, the economic activity that is a characteristic of a state; and the production of economic goods and the enrichment of its revenues are excluded from its institutional

The pope declared that "The primary base for the support of the apostolic see is represented by the spontaneous offerings of Catholics from all over the world.

"It must be affirmed," he continued. "that the apostolic see can and must derive its earnings from the spontaneous contributions of the faithful and other people of goodwill, without recourse to other means that might appear less respectful of its particular charac-

Dismissed in China Scandal

2 Officials Are Arrested For Electronics Deals

Party Unit

BEIJING - Two local officials have been arrested and an entire Communist Party committee dismissed in Shenzhen, bordering on Hong Kong, in the government's biggest corruption scandal, the People's Daily has reported.

The newspaper said Tuesday the dismissal of the party leadership was ordered by Beijing after largescale smuggling, tax evasion and other irregularities involving 70 million yuan (\$35 million) were discovered last December at Shenzhen's China Electronics Import and Export Co.

and Export Co.
It said Zhou Zhirong, the company's party leader, and Xu Zhiliang, its warehouse supervisor, were arrested for "colluding with crooked Hong Kong businessmen" in the importing of electronics

The paper alleged that in the period 1980-1981 they had smuggled or evaded taxes on the importation of 575,000 television sets, 450,000 cassette tape recorders, 1.5 million cassette tapes and 20,000 calcula-

The People's Daily said Mr. Zhou had also violated China's foreign exchange control laws by illegal transactions totaling \$16 million. It said the television sets and recorders had been sold to 25 Chinese provinces and had "seriously impeded the development of China's electronics industry.

The paper accused them of bribing officials to sell them smuggled goods. They were also held largely responsible for flooding China's markets with "pornographic songs" from Hong Kong and

The report several times referred to "Zhou Zhirong and others," in-dicating that more unnamed offi-

cials were probably implicated.

Details of the scandal were published at a time of widespread pubcynicism about the effectiveness Beijing's anti-corruption drive. which has been going on for more than a year.

Son Sann Accuses Vietnam of Using Chemical Weapons

The Associated Press

BEIJING - Son Sann, a former Cambodian prime minister who leads one of three groups in a rebel coalition, accused Vietnamese troops Tuesday of using poison gas and chemicals against Cambodian guerrillas and civilians.

Mr. Son Sann said at a news conference that Vietnamese forces in Cambodia are massing fresh troops and arms, including chemiweapons, for an offensive ainst the resistance during dry season.

In a clash on Nov. 14, he said 24 guerrillas of his Khmer People's National Liberation Front suffered from poison gas fired by 900 retreating Vietnamese troops.
"The shells which hit the ground roduced a dark blue toxic smoke which changed color into yellow, and then black. The smoke caused dizziness, chest pain and vomit-

Mr. Son Sann, who arrived in Beijing Saturday, said be had come to obtain aid from China. He said, however, that China still provides aid separately to the three factions.

The other two groups in the coalition formed in June are the Moulinaka movement, headed by the former head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk. and the Khmer Rouge of Khieu Samphan. The Khmer Rouge held power in Phnom Penh from April 1975 to January 1979, when Vietnamese forces entered the city and helped install the current government led by Heng Samrin.

Mozambique Sees S. African Attack

MAPUTO, Mozambique - The ozambican news agency says that South Africa has threatened to send its forces into Mozambique following several days of troop maneuvers on the border.

The agency, quoting high-level military sources, said Monday that maneuvers resembled those that have preceded South African incursions into Angola from South-West Africa, or Namibia. It Mozambican diplomats in New York were to inform the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, of "the existence of a threat of military aggression on the part of the racist

In Pretoria, a military spokesman denied the Mozambican statement. He said there were no unusual South African troop movements in the area and that Mozambique apparently feared retaliation for terrorist activities that may have originated in Mozambique.

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France, India Expected to Reach A-Fuel Pact

of the Indian-U.S. agreement.

By William Claiborne

Washington Past Service
NEW DELHI — An agreement
between France and India on the supply of nuclear fuel for India's Tarapur nuclear power plant hinges only on semantics, and may be concluded when President François Mitterrand of France makes his first official visit here on Saturday, diplomatic sources said

The French are understood to be eager to resolve the Tarapur dispute quickly so that they can cultivate the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for lucrative arms contracts and deals for transfer of technology to compensate for tight Western markets.
Official French and Indian

sources described as "premature reports that the two sides had al-ready reached a secret agreement on reprocessing spent fuel at Tarapur. But they said negotiators had narrowed their differences to "only a few words" that could be re-solved when Mr. Mitterrand meets Mrs. Gandhi.

French officials said that Mr. Mitterrand has confirmed that he and Mrs. Gandhi will discuss France's agreement in July to take over the U.S. commitment to supply fuel to Tarapur, a U.S.-built plant that is Bombay's primary

Top Indian officials, including P.V. Narasimha Rao, the external affairs minister, have said they are optimistic that France would drop its demand for safeguards on the reprocessing of nuclear fuel after the expiration in 1993 of the Indian-U.S. nuclear fuel supply agree-ment of 1963. That accord limited international inspection at Tara-

France assumed the U.S. obligation to supply Tarapur because the U.S. nonproliferation act of 1978 bars the United States from sup-plying countries that, like India. have refused to accept full international inspection of nuclear facili-

A reprocessing plant near Tara-pur reportedly is capable of pro-ducing enough plutonium for nearly 200 explosive devices the size of Indian nuclear test in 1974.

By relieving the United States of its commitment to supply Tarapur, France put itself in a quandary.

As one of 15 member countries of the so-called "London Club" of nuclear suppliers. France is com-mitted to impose safeguards on nuclear fuel reprocessing. This in-cludes a clause that would extend International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards not only to Tarapur, but also to plants using

Typhoon Death Toll Listed

BANGKOK — Typhoons have killed more than 2,000 people in East and Southeast Asia in the past two storm seasons, the United Nations Information Service said

its byproducts. It also includes a stipulation that would apply the saleguards beyond the expiration

India has said both safeguard clauses are unacceptable, and has threatened to scrap the U.S. agreement and reprocess spent fuel any-French and Indian officials said

a proposal to get around the safeguard requirement by leasing the nuclear fuel had been abandoned because of the enormous cost of transporting the spent fuel back to

found itself in confrontation with India over Tarapur just as it has sought to pursue lucrative con-

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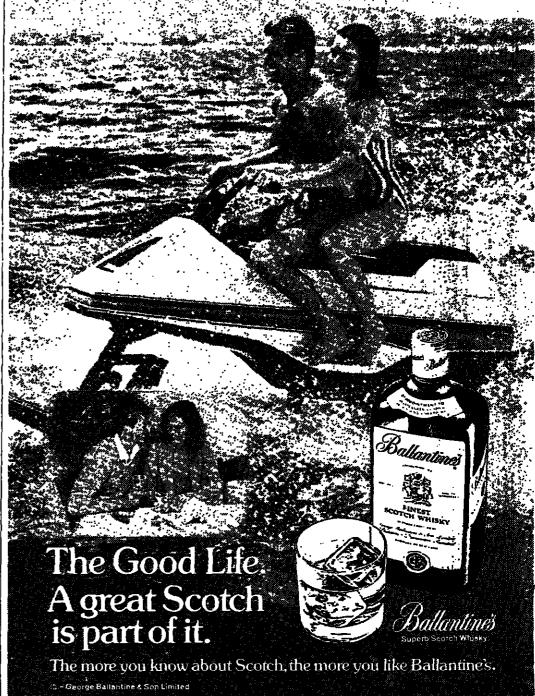
tracts here. France already has contracts with India worth more than \$3 billion, including a huge aluminium works project in Orissa, oil exploration off the Bombay coast, tele-

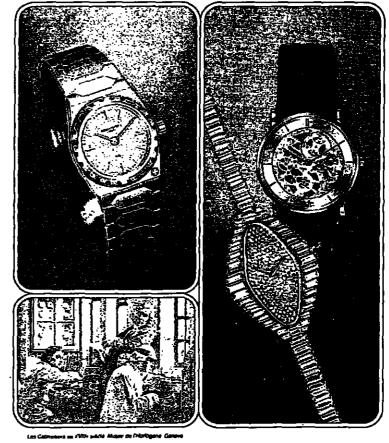
phone switching projects and the sale of 40 Mirage 2000 fighters. It is trying to interest Mrs. Gandhi in 110 more Mirage 2000s, 65 of which would be built here under license, and is pushing the sale of

and other military hardware. France also has shown interest in investing in coal mine development, transferring technology for producing microwave equipment and developing a production plant for ethylene gas in Maharashtra.

Fire Ravages Nairobi Slum

Reuters NAIROBI — As many as 10,000 inhabitants of the Mathare Valley shantytown, one of Nairobi's largest, were left homeless by a huge fire Monday, police said.





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have to await final decisions, but he said he had given the general idea sufficient consideration to decide to go ahead with the plan first proposed by the secretary of transportation, Andrew L. Lewis.

ionst about \$30 a year.

Mr. Lewis has suggested doubling the present tax of 4 cents a allon as a "user lee" to finance repair of the nation's roads and midges. That proposal also envisions new taxes on heavy trucks to bring in the same revenue that an

The president said the tax in-

rease would cost the average mo-

Mr. Reagan said the details of

his proposal had not been worked out and that the legislation would

2 Men Are Sentenced In Deal on Reagan Home

Las Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES - Two men involved in an unsuccessful attempt to buy President Ronald Reagan's former home in Southern California have been sentenced to prison for making false statements to a federally insured savings and loan association

A U.S. judge imposed a twoyear prison term on William C. Dele and a one year term on Roger William Each was fined \$5,000. They had pleaded guilty to charges in laisifying figures in escrow papers to get a loan for more than Rie the home. The deal fell through and the home was later purchased

To Raise Tax on Gas, Create Jobs additional 1-cent increase in the WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday he gasoline tax would produce. Besides being used to repair highways and bridges, the gasoline tax increase would create an estiwould ask Congress to approve a plan to double the national gaso-line tax to finance a highway re-pair program. The plan could put \$20,000 people to work on the

mated 320,000 jobs. Mr. Reagan said his early soundings indicated "this measure will command broad bipartisan support." Both the Senate Republican leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, have indicated they will push for some form of a highway-rebuilding project fi-nanced by a gasoline tax increase.

sident said he would be considering other proposals "that would help to give our economy a fresh boost as we head into 1983." Although the U.S. spending

would have the effect of creating jobs, Mr. Reagan said "this is not a jobs bill as such." As he prepared to leave for a Thanksgiving vacation at his Cali-fornia ranch, Mr. Reagan said:

'It's my hope that this package can be high on the agenda when Congress returns to Washington The chairman of Mr. Reagan's

Council of Economic Advisers, Martin S. Feldstein, warned the president last week that the additional levy "may actually increase unemployment during the first year or two." Mr. Feldstein contended that

the loss of jobs would be in industries that produce goods con-sumers would buy with the \$5 billion or so they would spend if they did not have to pay it in higher prices at the gasoline pump.

in addition, there would be perhaps a year's delay in putting people to work on the projects after the tax money began flowing in bewould need to determine which projects it wanted done first and

Mr. Reagan did not disclose a decision on another tax matter, a proposal to move the scheduled July I cut in income tax up to Jan.

That has been suggested as a means of giving the economy a shot in the arm, but Republican congressional leaders have said the measure could not muster the necessary votes to get through Con-

Mr. Reagan said the proposal to move up the scheduled tax cut was still under consideration but that he had made no final decision about whether to include it in the package he mentioned.

Aides had said earlier it was being studied because it could help stimulate consumer spending and help the economy. But some Republicans in Congress warned that it could open the door to a Democratic attempt to put off or even cancel the 10-percent reduction scheduled for mid-1983.

Volcano Debris Hits Plane United Press Internation

TOKYO - Debris from the erupting Sakura-Jima volcano cracked two cockpit windows of a Nauru Airlines plane Tuesday, but the aircraft returned safely to Kagoshima Airport, about 400 miles (640 kilometers) southwest of To-kyo airport, officials said.

U.S. STANDARD VIDEO RECORDERS.

TAN MOVIES & GAMES DIRECT FROM MUNICH BY MAIL THATS ENTERTAINMENT CHER TEGERNSEER LANDSTRASSE 300 8000 MÜNCHEN 90 Quai Turrettini

On Financial Crashes

Interdependence is not quite so new as it sounds, for in the 19th century financial crises jumped the Atlantic with great speed and force. In the present circumstances it is useful for Americans to remember the period in which the United States was a developing country and the development was heavily financed by an erratic flow of foreign loans.

The panic of 1873 was the first of the great international crises, and led directly to the first prolonged depression in the young country's experience. As economist Charles P. Kindleberger noted several years ago in his illuminating study of financial panies, that one started with the indemnity that France paid to Prussia after the war of 1870. That led to a surge of speculation in Germany, including heavy investment in American rail-roads and western land. It was apparently the abrupt end of this lending that led to the collapse of credit and the depression.

Mr. Kindleberger's point was that systems of money and credit are unstable, and that they require a lender of last resort - a superbank with access to resources of such depth that it can withstand any shock.

In recent weeks there has been a lot of discussion of the forms a future crash might take. Most of it reflects fear that a bank failure abroad might set off a chain of collapses worldwide. There would be good precedent,

for the first world crisis began with the fail-ure of an Ohio bank in 1857, with severe re-

percussions in London. Paris and Hamburg.

Where is the lender of last resort in 1982, and how well equipped is it? In the United States, it is the Federal Reserve System, with the resources of the federal government behind it. It unquestionably is able to preserve the liquidity — that is, the capacity to pay off deposits — of any American commercial bank, or combination of them. But securing the international system is a little more complicated. There are now carefully prepared networks of support among the central banks of all the rich countries. Beyond that there is the International Monetary Fund.

Its members are the governments of most of the world's trading countries, and its resources are as large as those governments choose to make them. They are now in the process of increasing their quotas. It will take legislation or parliamentary approval in most countries, including the United States. There will be some opposition in Congress, because of irritation over loans that the IMF has or has not made in the past. But those disputes are pretty minor, compared with the present necessity. The IMF is emerging as the world's lender of last resort, and no one can be sure that it will not be needed.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Dallying Over Namibia

The last time we looked, the Reagan administration was saving that its patient diploma-cy would lure South Africa out of its illegal tenancy in Namibia. On looking again, it seems more likely that the luring has been done by South Africa. It has defuly seized an American idea to condition its departure on the departure of Cuban troops from Angola,

and thus disguised its recalcitrance.

Much now depends on what Vice President George Bush learned on his tour of five African nations. His announced purpose was not to sell Namibian "linkage" but to redress neglect of a range of African issues. Evidently what he heard in private was more understanding than the skeptical public expressions about U.S. strategy in southern Africa.

But his hosts refused in public to equate

the outlaw occupation of Namibia with Angola's sovereign right, however undesirable, to military aid from the Soviet bloc. And when Mr. Bush cited Libya's brutality at home and meddling abroad, he was given reminders that South Africa behaves as cruelly.

That is a consensus that the Reagan administration has to take into account. The World Court held South Africa's occupation of Namibia illegal in 1971. Pretoria compounded the offense by rejecting a settlement laboriously negotiated by the Carter administration in partnership with Britain, France, West Germany and Canada. It held out for better terms from President Reagan.

The Reagan team tried a new tack, for a

double accord. It hoped to have South Africa accept even the risk of an election victory for Namibia's left-leaning SWAPO, whose guerrillas operate from camps in Angola. In return Angola would agree to the withdrawal of 20.000 Cuban troops, who it says defend it

against South African incursions. And indeed. Pretoria did drop most of its objections to Namibian elections — and seized on the withdrawal idea as a political gain. But there is no sign that its leaders are reconciled to setting Namibia free. A new wrangle in Pretoria over installing a malleable black as head of the territory's provi-

sional regime is another disturbing sign.

In the eyes not only of black Africa but most of the rest of the world, South Africa is the arrogant transgressor. The Reagan administration's "constructive engagement" with it has yet to pay off.

Angola, to be sure, has been sticky as well. It argues that the Cubans will begin to depart as soon as Namibia is free and no longer a threat, but it won't say exactly when. Perhaps it will be budged by friendly African states and the promise of normal relations with the United States. Perhaps, too, the Reagan administration intends to loosen the negotiating harness to avoid a mechanical linkage.

The impression remains that formal link-

age gives Pretoria an American-made pretext for holding on to Namibia. It is up to Washington to dispel that impression.

- THE NEW YORK-TIMES.

Other Opinion

As the GATT Meeting Starts

The conference of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade opens in Geneva in a defensive mood. With the world recession still deepening, the British Labor Party committed to economic isolationism and a country as important as France openly mocking the rules, the trend to protectionism is now more than a drift. It will take something more than the wittily expressed convictions of President Reagan, supported by two former presidents, to check it. If governments were more clearly committed to help in the recreation of stable, well structured financial markets, they might achieve more than any number of pious truisms to foster hope for the long term. That is the best antidote for the despair which begets protectionism.

— The Financial Times (London).

Little can honestly be expected of GATT ministers this week. There will no doubt be a fine-sounding declaration to sugarcoat the acrimony, and perhaps even some attempt to agree on the criteria and speed up the procedures under which GATT's general rules may be broken. This holding operation is not a worthless exercise; some balance between the long-run need for a non-discriminatory trading system and the means of dealing with short-term pressures is required. But that alone is not enough. It smacks too much of slapping bandages on the cuts without bothering to move the patient away from the chain saw. It is high time that Western governments acted in concert to stimulate the world economy, and stopped bemoaning the consequences of their failure to do so. — The Guardian (London).

Reagan and African Rights

President Reagan, with his new style of building what he calls a strong America, sup-ports faltering regimes in the Third World so

long 15 they are strong allies of the West, and threw Jimmy Carter's human rights criteria out of the window. Washington has literally kept [Zaire's President] Mobutu in office through massive aid amid blistering criticism by the U.S. Congress of his regime's prover-bial inefficiency, corruption, political suppression and denial of human rights. - The Daily Nation (Nairobi).

Andropov and Old Priorities

As a member of the existing establishment, Mr. Andropov is unlikely to decreee fundamental changes in the system, although he may try to improve its mechanisms. So however much Western experts may argue that the growing gulf between economic performance and excessive military preparedness in the Soviet Union makes decisive changes es-sential, the Kremlin will no doubt continue to decide its own priorities.

- Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Anti-Abortionists Defeated

There were numerous casualties in the recent American elections, but one of the most significant, and probably lasting, setbacks-has gone largely unnoticed. The anti-abortion, "pro-life" political crusade is still in a state of shock from its defeats at the polls.

Flushed by its apparent successes in the 1980 elections, and emboldened by its subsequent intimidation of legislators at both the federal and state levels, the organized pro-life forces confidently counted on still bigger victories this year. The Life Amendment Political Action Committee even publicly targeted the senators it was going to drive out of office, backed by a million-dollar campaign fund. But when the votes were counted a couple of weeks ago, all of the intended victims were re-elected, and by large majorities.

NOV. 24: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Choices for the British

LONDON — The People, commenting on next year's parliamentary session, says: "It is bound to be one of utmost importance to the fate of the present administration and, which is much the greater matter, to that of the British nation and Empire. Apart from the threatened attack upon the House of Lords, the ministerial program consists of three main items: the Licensing Bill, an Education Bill and a scheme of old-age pensions. The latter is not practically possible, nor will it be so until another government than the present shall have passed a comprehensive measure of tariff reform, which shall enable the coun-

try to adjust the burden of taxation to meet

the requirements of the whole community."

1932: Monetization of Silver?

PARIS - Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "It is increasingly evident that the re-monetization of silver will be pushed to the foreground at the world financial and economic conference to be held in London next spring. Propaganda for rehabilitating silver in the world's financial systems is being carried on all over the world. Men like Sir Robert Horne and Sir Henry Deterding have taken it up in England. Recently, in the United States, Mr. John Hays Hammond, the eminent metallurgical engineer, came out for bimetallism as a solution of the present depression. He has been associated chiefly with gold, but he now believes that the supply of gold is proving inadequate.'

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Charman KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Charma

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Let the Bankers Speak Up

By Anthony Sampson

more conscious that their loans are

not only perilons, but fraught with

political consequences - whether in

the borrowing countries which face huge cutbacks in their spending, or in

lending countries which are looking

for more effective safety nets to pro-

bankers are now talking openly about the dangers. Peter Cooke, the chief

bank supervisor at the Bank of Eng-

land, who is renowned for his secrecy, has publicly warned banks to make

more provision for deteriorating loans. Sir Jeremy Morse, the chair-

man of Lloyds Bank, who is the most

mandarin and cautious of the top

bankers, has startled colleagues by re-

ferring to what he called a 5-percent

possibility that the international

It has always been the bankers' in-

clination to see the world in numbers.

and to try to reduce all the uncertain

risks of revolution, internal chaos or

war to finite figures. The bankers

now face the psychological problem of trying to break out of their statisti-cal capsules to comprehend the full political dimension. For whatever in-

ternational solutions they seek to give greater stability to the banking sys-tem will require the support and ap-proval of politicians and the public.

And it has become much clearer

since the Mexican crisis that the fu-

ture of advanced developing coun-

tries is interlocked with the future of

the banks. Thus, no one who is con-cerned with the Third World can af-

The Brandt Commission on North-

South problems, which issued its first "Program for Survival" three years

ago, is preparing a new emergency re-

port that it hopes to conclude at a

meeting in Ottawa next month, which

will give much more prominence to stabilizing the banking system.

ty, behind the customary lack of un-

derstanding between bankers and politicians. It is that, just as the inter-

dependence of world finance is be-

coming much more critical, the na-

tions of the West show signs of

There is a deeper political difficul-

ford to ignore the banks.

banking system would collarse

Even the most discreet London

tect their own banks.

T ONDON — Gradually the Lon- There was not much outward sign L don bankers, those masters of discretion, are starting to talk more penly about their real worries which have mounted since the Mexican crisis in August - concerning the

world's banking systems.

It is still very guarded talk. London, which has been a world banking center for 400 years, has long ago put up its elaborate defenses against publicity and panic. These bankers know how easily people can be scared away from the banks, when they see how little capital they are based on. As the great Victorian economist Walter Bagehot described it in 1873, "The amount of that cash is so exceedingly small that a bystander almost trembles when he compares its minuteness with the immensity of the credit which rests upon it."

But the time has come when many bankers feel some trembling may be necessary, to shake people into posi-tive action. And the bankers cannot indefinitely conceal the extent of their bad debts, which are accumulating in the more perilous parts of the world. A new shock wave went through the City on Tuesday last week when Lloyds Bank International. Britain's biggest overseas bank, announced its provisions for bad debts of £115 million — much of them due to loans to Latin America.

The extent of the worry is only slowly extending to wider circles. The square mile of the City with all the financial headquarters has always been separated from the rest of London by a deep psychological moat; and London bankers tend to be cut off from ordinary politicians and journalists by their expensive life-style and their arcane coversation.

The world's bankers who periodically descend on London for resplendent conferences are experts in the art of keeping up appearances of confidence and calm. Last week a conference on international capital markets, to which I was invited, was organized by the bankers' magazine Euromoney and set a new standard in competitive entertainment. For their first evening, 400 guests traveled in the coaches of the Simplon-Orient Express from London to Oxford, were driven to Blenheim Palace to be greeted by a fanfare from the band of the Grenadier Guards, and were served with a banquet in the Long retreating further into their own Gallery accompanied by organ music.

to the 1930s - when nations built up their barners against each other, with such hideously self-destructive consethere of a banking crisis.

But even this kind of spiendor quences - which wornes many of the could not altogether disguise the anxieties of bankers who are now much more thoughtful bankers.

As they survey their perilous loans around the world, they cannot afford to join in this retreat. They know that their safety depends on strengthening international relations, particularly through the IMF and the meetings of central hankers. But if they are to convince the politicians and the vot-ers, they will have to emerge more publicly and boldly from their equesterd life-styles, to persuade them that they cannot turn their backs on the outside world.

International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Rates Must Drop

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON - Once again Washington is in the painful the nation is getting restive with respect of a critical dellation.

spend more money on jobs and train-ing programs. But how much can it spend to stimulate the economy when the budget for fiscal 1984 already appears to be \$175-\$200 billion in the red? Can this problem be solved by squeezing the anti-recession needs out of the bloated defense budget?

Or can the economy get a shot in the arm by advancing to Jan. I the

10-percent tax cut scheduled for mid-1983? Or should the shot in the arm come from the Fed? Paul Volcker throes of trying to whip together a come from the Fed? Paul Volcker budget for the new fiscal year, this seems reluctant to be perceived as time in the wake of an election that giving up his ritualistic anti-inflation sent a message to congressional Re-publicans and Democrats alike that publicly that the world faces the proposture, even though he has conceded

Rol

Indi

Obviously America will have to around in Washington today, in a tense and uncertain atmosphere. Neither the White House nor the Demoeratic leadership is sure of which way to go. The Democrats would like to get some jobs programs going, and House Speaker Top O'Neill is still firting with the idea of trying to impose a dangerously protectionist "local-content" requirement on do-mostic auto production.

Mr. Reagan seems to have set his mind against trimming the military budget or paring back the tax cut. He exudes confidence in an economic recovery few others see, trumpeting the decline in interest rates and inflation

as signs of his program's success.

Sen. Pete Domenici, the New Mexico Republican who chairs the Senate: Budget Committee, echoes the con-sensus of observers in and out of gov-ernment: "Recovery in 1983 will be anemic, at least by historical, post-recession standards" Martin Feldstein, Mr. Reagan's chief economic adviser, observes that even as market iinterest rates come down, "real" rates do not, but will rise further.

This distinction between nominal or market interest rates and "real" rates is never made by the White-House, but it is all-important. In response to the nominal rates, investment money pours in at home and the dollar sours in foreign-exchange markets. That makes it harder for American exporters to sell goods abroad, because they are priced in dollars. Imports priced in cheaper yen, pounds or marks come cascading in, and gain a competitive edge with American products in third markets.

More important, high "real" rates discourage investment and the creation of new jobs in America, Lacy Hunt, vice president and economist for the Fidelity Bank in Philadelphia. has compiled a simple little calculation that makes this point clear: In 1981, when the prime rate aver-

aged 18.87 percent, the consumer price index was 10.3 percent and the "real" prime rate was therefore \$.57 -percent — a stunning increase from the 1.77-percent real rate of 1980; then the prime rate started to drop -to an estimated 14.93 average for this? year - but the CPI dropped even more, to an estimated 6.2 percent. and thus the real prime rate is not lower but higher, at 8.73 percent, and could move up further in 1983. When the tax factor is added in,

the picture looks even worse. In the 1970s, when taxes were higher, corporations borrowing money could write off more of their interest cost. The real cost of borrowing money, after adjusting for inflation and taxes, wasnegative for most of the 1970s. Now, with real prime rates higher and the tax burden lower, there is a high positive cost of borrowing money. It was 3.7 percent in 1981 and is estimated

at 4.3 percent in 1982. What everybody talks about, on the Hill and at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, is getting the delicit down. But getting the deficit down by itself will not lower real interest rates. For that to come about, Mr. Volcker wilf. have to become convinced that he can safely push nominal interest rates down. If he does not, the current worldwide recession can wind up in & true worldwide depression.

The Washington Post.

Remember, Societies Have a Threshold of Sanity

DARIS - At a recent private meeting of economic experts and bankers, a painful figure was dis-closed and a crucial question asked.

Current prospects are for an increase of 2 million unemployed per year in Europe. There are now 32 million people out of work in the 25 developed countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, with about a third of the jobless in the United States

But descending inflation and interest rates do not automatically create new jobs. There is a time lag and, particularly in Europe and some parts of America, a basic problem of economic structure with slow, inadequate conversion from dying industries to healthy new ones. The cruel likelihood is that a lot of people now unemployed may never be absorbed into the active work force again.

The question out to the experts was where to expect the threshold of social and political tolerance for this

massive upheaval in people's lives. Current unemployment in a number of countries is already well above what would have been considered politically bearable only a few years ago. And yet while there are often demonstrations and protests, nothing disorderly has happened.

There has been a string of falling

governments replaced by their opposition as voters mark their discontent on ballots. But the trend is not to the left or the right, nor to extremes. So far it is simply the outs moving in.

Not since the turbulent 1930s has there been such widespread economic failure in the Western world. Yet we have until now been spared the evil consequences of violence, revolution and war. An effort must be made to understand why, if there is to be continuing success in avoiding catastrophe; and to understand when, for the sake of sheer social survival, it is necessary to jettison arid theories and attend to human need.

LONDON — With a general election likely to be called by

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher

within a year, Britain's opposition

Labor Party is appealing desperate-

ly to its trade union supporters for a war chest of \$3.4 million. Thanks

to the largess of their friends in the

business community, the Tories are expected to go into the campaign

The combined amount that the

two parties will spend on getting

630 members of Parliament elected

will be no more than the \$12 mil-lion that Lewis E. Lehrman has just

laid out in his unsuccessful bid to

As the American debate contin-

ues over campaign expenditures — the alleged ability of rich men to

buy votes, and the role of political

action committees in politics — it is

worth examining some of the ways

in which the British have success-

fully contained campaign spending.

That Britain has made the effort

results from a stormy past, when it

was possible for the rich and the

aristocratic to sit in the House of

Commons by buying a "rotten borough" with few or no voters, or

by using outright bribery to per-

suade voters to elect them to office.

was needed to obtain the Conserva-

tive Party's nomination for a safe

seat was to offer a large donation to

That came to be regarded as an

the local Tory association.

Even as late as the 1950s, all that

be elected governor of New York.

with about twice that amount.

By Flora Lewis

One obvious reason for the sturdiness of democratic systems in the face of the rising tide of misfortune is the welfare commitment made after the Great Depression. Unemployment compensation, relocation and retraining plans and benefit and health-care payments have buffered the jobless and their families against the worst.

This is a true gain for everybody in society, rich or poor, since it helps sustain democracy and peace. It must be weighed against the budget costs of all kinds of welfare. It is a benefit to all that must be remembered and set against the temptation to reduce deficits by cutting supports when wants are most urgent.

The question is not just one of conservatism vs. compassion, protection-ism vs. free trade, hard realities vs. generous ideals. It is the question of defending free societies against a far more insidious and dangerous threat than any Soviet missiles. No American missile can offer protection.

I suspect there is a second reason why this depression has not been accompanied by a rise of radicalism, either fascist or communist, as hap-pened in the 1930s: It is the memory and insight of masses of people into the dread of those systems, which once had the allure of panaceas.

When they went Fascist or Communist two generations ago to escape a terrible present, people believed they were finding solutions. They were encouraged to hate scapegoats whose removal, they were told, would out everything to rights again.

Now almost everyone knows that the "isms" don't and can't work, that they only bring much greater catastrophe than trying to muddle on with practical measures. They have lost their appeal, and that, too, is a tremendous advantage in equipping modern societies in the struggle for economic recovery. It is the most pre-

A British Way With Campaign Spending

By Peter Paterson

abuse even by the Tories, who dis-covered that a moneyed candidate is not necessarily the best candi-

date. Moreover, under Harold Mac-

millan's liberal leadership the To-

ries were caught up in the national trend toward egalitarianism. Now, in the British political context, fair-

ness takes precedence over an indi-

The Tories therefore joined La-

bor in introducing a rule forbidding

any individual from making an an-

nual contribution of more than \$85

to a local party branch. The rich

and the not-so-rich are now reck-

oned to have an equal chance of being chosen as a candidate.

Nor is it just the political parties

which are far more rigid and dis-

ciplined than their American coun-

terparts - that have tried to even

up the financial score. Parliament

has long since eliminated the "rot-

ten boroughs," and has outlawed bribery. And it made laws limiting

the campaign period to a maximum

of six weeks, strictly governing the

sum that may be spent by an individual running for elective office,

and closing off television and radio

date may not spend more than \$2,975, plus 212 cents per elector in

an urban district or 312 cents in ru-

ral areas where transportation costs Spectator, the British weekly.

The legal formula is that a candi-

from paid political advertising.

vidual's right to spend.

cious desense we have, and it requires careful maintenance.

That cannot be achieved either by the MX missile or by blaring propaganda campaigns, such as the admin-istration is planning in support of President Reagan's "crusade for democracy." Crusades are for zealots, and zealotry is at the core of the menace that seduced so many m lions when times were hard before.

"We economists don't really know how to find the right answers, but we do know how to make disasters," one expert said recently. Ordinary people, using their good sense and the lessons their parents and grandparents had to learn in tragedy, have prevented the mistakes and mysteries of public finance from bringing disaster now.

But what is their level of tolerance? It is clear that they cannot be too far tested, driven too near to despair. It is not just luck that has kept the ex-

with the unemployment figures; it is the improved social structure with its cushions against utter anguish, and improved awareness and communication in societies that know the vicious betraval of ideological promises. That knowledge gives grounds for hope and confidence now. But it also

tremism of the '30s or new versions of the same madness from mounting

'I am not a panhandler, sir. I am a numismatist.'

gives warning. There is a threshold of refuse to learn from history are condemned to repeat it still remains true. The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contoun the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Unprecedented Scandal' Regarding the news story "U.S.

Opinion Column Starts Dispute in Isrue!" and the column in question, "Can Begin Be Stopped?" (IHT, Nov. 19): Moshe Nissim, Mr. Begin's minister of justice, deems it "an unprecedented scandal to use a foreign state to get into power" — a direct reference to the column by Max Frankel, editorial page editor of The New York Times, claiming that opposition Labor Party elements advocate diminishing American non-military aid

so as to topple the Begin government. Mr. Nissim has misplaced the "un-precedented scandal." For scandal there is. Namely, that the American taxpayer contributes most of the

are higher. In an average British constituency of 70,000 voters, the

total committed expenditure is

about \$5,000, a sum that covers all printing, posters, mailings, station-ery, transportation and hiring of

halls. Strict accounts must be kept

by each candidate's campaign man-

ager. It is a criminal offense to ex-ceed the spending level.

Television air time is appor-tioned among the different parties on the basis of the number of can-

didates in the field, and how many

votes they received in the previous

election. Parties may spend money

from their central funds on political

advertisements, but they must not

promote the interests of any indi-

its program and national image.

ridual candidate - just the party,

animals exist in Britain, but the

election-spending laws separate

them entirely from promotion of in-

dividual candidates. Their money is

spent on national billboard cam-

paigns or on generalized newspaper

advertising that pushes their par-

electoral spending habits, and even

allowing for the differences be-

tween the two political systems,

there may be elements in the British

system that could make the journey

The writer is a contributor to The

Given the unease over America's

ticular point of view.

across the Atlantic.

As for action committees, similar

funds that keep Mr. Begin in power, and that we bankroll his illegal drive to forcefully annex the territories of Gaza and the West Bank, home to 1.3 million Palestinians.

ANDREW L. LORANT.

Athens News Agency

Allow me to draw your attention to Paul Anastasi's article "A Press Crisis With Political Overtones" in your special report on Greece (IHT, Oct. 21) saying that "Greece's state-controlled news agency also uses extensively the state news services of Eastern European countries."

On this I would like to point out that among the 9.000 cables sent by the Athens News Agency to Greek mass media during the past four months (July, August, September, October) only four cables came from Eastern European news agencies.

ANDREAS CHRISTODOULIDES, Director General, Athens New Agency.

Whither Andropov?

The fact that American optimists already claim Yuri Andropov in the liberal club does not mean his police-man's club will wither and drop off. M.A.W. KWIATKOWSKI Lens, France.

It has always been known to the West that the Soviet Union utilizes forced labor in general and prisoner labor in particular. Why then does the use of prisoners in the construction of the Siberia-to-West Europe gas pipeline suddenly worry the West? Could this be because President Reagan has now accentuated the question of trade with the U.S.S.R. with relation to the situation in Poland? Is it that the Western nations are unable to understand what their common political interests are?

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that in the free West political considerations continue to outweigh moral considerations, and that commercial interests outweigh politics. But by pursuing its trade interests. big business is betraying the political

ideals of the free world. Throughout Soviet history, and even during Khrushchev's and Brezhnev's time, Soviet authorities have not only utilized forced labor but have forced prisoners to build their own prisons (I was a witness to this): in Mordovian camps, have sentenced

to death those prisoners who, in-desperation, tattooed their faces with anti-communist slogans, such as, "Slave of the U.S.S.R.," "Communistslave," and the like; have cruelly punished people for any form of dissent; have systematically not fulfilled have manitarian international obligations.

As a former Soviet political prisoner and participant in the constructions of gas pipelines in the Komi Republic and the Tumen Oblast, I am convinced that there is no doubt that,



such a nation represents a fatal threat to the free world. Therefore, those Western firms which, without any political grounds for their plans and by exerting pressure on their respective governments, enter into trade agreements with the U.S.S.R. are in fact digging graves for their own nations. MAKHMET KULMAGAMBETOV.

Testimony Sought

I am the son of a Jewish refugee saved by the Italian Army in Croatia during World War II. I am conductine research in conjunction with the Simon Wiesenthal Center into the role of the Italian Army in protecting thousands of Jewish refugees in occu-pied southern France, Croatia and

Greece between 1941 and 1943. We would greatly appreciate it if those with personal knowledge of this episode would write to me at P.O. Bux 334, 1211 Geneva 12, Switzerland, giving a short outline of their experience so as to help us complete this research. We are also extremely interested in receiving documents and photographs relative to those events.

JOSEPH ROCHLITZ.

Geneva.

Leader of Pakistan's Opposition Party Was Groomed for Politics by Father

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Leadership of the powerful opposition Pakistan People's Party has passed to Benazir Bhutto, 29, the daughter of the executed Pakistani prime minister, Zulikar Ali Bhut-

Miss Bhutto assumed the belm Saturday when her mother. Nusrat Bhutto, the chairman of the party, left for Munich for treatment of suspected lung cancer. Mrs. Bhut-to, 53, left Pakistan after an 83-day dispute with authorities over whether she required hospitalizarion abroad ...

Benazir Bhutto is a bitter enemy of the military government of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq. which toppled her father July 5. 1977, amidst nationwide unrest over allegations that he had rigged elections and conspired to murder a political opponent. Mr. Bhutto -was later found guilty and hanged. Miss Bhutto, who was allowed a brief reunion with her mother before she left, has spent most of the past five years under house arrest at the family home in Larkana, 300 miles (480 kilometers) north of Ka-

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have confirmed.

wife Erlinda.

U.S. officials said Monday that

the AlD officer, Leon Wight, 53,

comptroller of the agency in India,

was stopped at the airport Nov. 3

after a trip to Hong Kong with his

col fales and y

se funber.

rachi. She is confined now.
Senior government officials fear
she would ignite political unrest if set free. With General Zia about to visit Washington, officials say they cannot afford street demonstra-tions that undoubtedly would result were she given an unrestricted political platform.

Unlike her mother, Miss Bhutto was groomed for a political role by her father, who hoped she would succeed him as leader. Mr. Bhutto, who admired Prime Minister

daughter and political protegé Indira Gandhi, set a high political goal for his own daughter. "He wanted Benazir to be Pakistan's Indira Gandhi," a close family associate recalled.

He took his daughter, not his wife, on a historic 1972 visit to the mountain resort of Simia, India. There peace with Mrs. Gandal-was reached with the signing of the Simla Agreement on July 2, 1972, which formally ended the 1971 war over Bangladesh His dreams were shattered when

General Zia staged a bloodless military coup, toppled Mr. Bhutto and detained him and his cabinet ministers in the summer of 1977. General Zia, who has been criticized for reneging on vows to hold elections, remains a constant target of the Pakistan People's Party

Over the years Miss Bhutto has been an irritant to the military re-

with its slogan, "Democracy is our policy and all power to the peo-

Three years ago she predicted Pakistan would soon desonate a nuclear bomb. Her statement embarrassed General Zia's government, which was trying to allay apprehension in the U.S. administration of Jimmy Carter that Islamabad was about to explode a

Miss Bhutto said that "once in his death cell, Papa told me he was leaving a remarkable gift for the nation, the significance of which would not be realized until he was gone." She said that although her father did not spell out what the remarkable gift was, she was sure Jawaharlai Nehru of India and his it could only be the bomb because



Benazir Bhutto became leader of the Pakistan People's Party when her mother, Nusrat, left the country for medical treatment.

it was her father who launched Pakistan's nuclear program.

Some politicians here think such stories may be the mutterings of a young, volatile woman, but rhetoric is of great interest to many in Pakistan, where less than 24 percent of the people are literate.

Rhetoric, coupled with her father's populist slogan, "bread, clothing and shelter for all," in the 1970 national elections, won him a landslide victory that stunned political observers.

The Pakistan People's Party, after more than five years of government pressure in various forms, still has the largest following in the country. "Should elections take place tomorrow, the other political

parties would trail far behind," a Western diplomat said. The party's politicians say Miss Bhutto can hold the party togeth-

er, even strengthen it. On her 25th birthday, Mr. Bhutto appointed his daughter to the powerful party central committee.

West German officials refused Tuesday for security reasons to disclose the whereabouts or condition of Mrs. Bhutto, saying only that she had arrived in Munich for medical treatment, The Associated Press reported. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said Mrs. Bhutto had been given a visa to visit West Germany, and he confirmed that she arrived Saturday in

Security Precautions in Munich

U.S. to Launch Third World, Soviet Bloc Uphold Arab Satellite Veto of Satellite TV Broadcasts From Shuttle

\$11.6-Million Contract Calls for Flight in '84

By Richard M. Weintraub

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has signed an \$11.6-million contract with a 22-member Arab organization to launch a communications satellite from the U.S. space shuttle in 1984.

Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization are members of the consortium, which is known as

The Libyan and PLO participation in the consortium caused an uproar in Congress a year ago. But the administration was able to per-suade senators that the deal did not involve military technology or imply recognition of the PLO. The Arabsat consortium belongs

to the Arab League. Its center of "The PLO owns six-tenths of 1 percent in the system," Leslie H. Brown, a deputy assistant secretary of state, said of the deal signed Monday. "We argue and our lawyers agree that this in no way represents U.S. recognition of the PLO. They are in a number of UN bodies and we don't pull out of them. This was a straight commercial deal."

The United States maintains that it will not deal with the PLO unless it recognizes Israel's right to

The United States also has no diplomatic relations with Libya and has a policy of selling no military goods to the government of Colonel Moamer Qadhafi. Libya has an 18 percent interest in Arabsat, and when the administration submitted the original deal in October 1981 to build the satellite. some members of Congress brought up the administration pol-

Mr. Brown said the satellite has one television channel, and that the remainder are telephone channels. "It has the same military utility as any telephone," he said.

There would be no transfer of technology involved in the deal, since the satellite itself never would reach the Arabsat owners, Mr. Brown said, and ground control stations are to be built in "friendly" countries — Saudi Arabia and Tunisia. He said Saudi Arabia is to control the television programming for the satellite transmission

Arabsat originally ordered three satellites from the French company Aérospatiale, but the compo-nents were built by Ford Aero-space of Palo Alto, California, a subsidiary of Ford Motor Co.

shall establish a broadcast service

New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Third World nations and the Soviet bloe have outvoted the West and upheld the right of governments to veto incoming satellite television broadcasts from abroad. At issue was a set of principles sponsored by 18 Asian, African and Latin American nations plus

Romania for the use of a new technique that transmits satellite broadcasts directly to homes without a ground receiving station. from their territory.

Experts believe that within 10 years receiving equipment will be cheap enough so that broadcasts can reach mass markets around the Monday's vote, 88-15 with 11 abstentions, occurred in the special political committee and, according

to diplomats, will probably be reassimmed by roughly the same margin in the General Assembly. approved provides that no nation

except "on the basis of agreements" with a receiving country. assuring the recipient veto power.

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In addition, the Third World-Soviet principles attempt to control the content of foreign broadcasts. They said direct satellite transmissions must pay "due respect to the political and cultural integrity of states" and adhere to

"the principle of nonintervention." Finally, governments are held responsible for broadcasts coming

Before the vote, Nicholas A. Thorne of Britain said his country opposed the draft because "we attach the very greatest importance to the free flow of information, the right to seek, receive and impart irrespective of frontiers and by any media."

For the United States, Charles M. Lichenstein said the document would "afford every other state, including totalitarian states, an unconditional veto over this form of broadcasting."

In private. Third World delegates argued that television was an unusually powerful medium, that developing nations must control what reaches their people from abroad, that, as one put it. "we are not here to legislate the American creed but the interests of 157

The Soviet delegate. Yuri M. Kolosov, argued that noninterference in the internal affairs of nations contributes to peace, language that reflects Moscow's concern over foreign broadcasts deal-

The 15 who voted against the proposal were Belgium, Denmark. rance. West Germany, Iceland. Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Britain and the United States. The abstainers were Australia. Austria. Canada. Finland. Greece. Iran. Ireland. Lebanon. Morocco, New Zealand and Swe-

U.S. Agrees to Give State Officials Larger Role in Coal-Leasing Policy

met in Colorado Springs last week-end had warned that if Mr. Watt

did not agree to their demands,

they would ask Congress to change

federal mining laws to mandate closer consultation and coopera-

tion between the states and the In-

"The amendments we agreed to this morning significantly increase the state and local input in these

decisions, and I'm pleased," said Governor Richard D. Lamm of

Mr. Watt said that the meeting

was a success. He added that the

resolution of differences with the

governors was proof that his "good

neighbor" policy toward the West-

But aides to the Western gover-

nors have said that Mr. Watt's de-

cision to give into the rules

changes was a victory for the gov-

Bomb Sent to U.K. Official

The Associated Press

terior Department.

Colorado, a Democrat.

ern states was working.

By William E. Schmidt

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service DENVER - Interior Secretary James G. Wait has agreed to broad changes in federal coal leasing reg-ulations demanded by a group of Western governors.

in a meeting Monday, Mr. Watt accepted, with some minor differ-ences of language, all the 16 "nec-essary changes" submitted by the governors of five Western coal-

producing states.

The governors said the amended regulations would restore to state and local governments a stronger role in shaping coal development on federal lands within their borders. They had complained that new regulations on coal leasing approved by Mr. Watt this summer had stripped their states of a poli-

Mr. Watt said the newly changed regulations would be put into effect as soon as possible. The governors said the changes restore stipulations requiring that governors be consulted during the

The changes would enhance the role of "regional coal teams," made up of state and federal representatives, in trying to set a level of leasing for coal development consistent with the ability of state and local government to withstand social and economic changes caused by the developments. Some Western governors who

LONDON - A Scottish nationalist group claimed responsibility Tuesday for sending a letter bomb to Patrick Jenkin, the British industry secretary, and indicated it was protesting the partial closing of a Scottish steel mill owned by the British Steel Corp. The bomb was discovered Monday by Mr. Jenkin's secretary and was defused

sion by Mr. Watt.

"I think that after the elections, and given the mood of the governors, he just decided it wasn't worth fighting over," said one aide who asked not to be identified. "It was simpler to give in."

In August, nine Western governors wrote to Mr. Watt to com-plain about the new coal leasing regulations.

The other governors at Monday's meeting were Allen I. Olson of North Dakota, Ted Schwinden of Montana. Scott M. Matheson of Utah. Ed Herschler of Wyoming and Bruce E. Babbitt of Arizona. All but Mr. Olson are Democrats.

In the meeting, Mr. Watt sought to minimize the differences between him and the governors. He frequently referred to the changes sought by the governors as "redundant," because the regulations an-nounced by the Interior Department already provided what he thought were sufficient opportunities for state governors to help

shape coal development. "If the governors feel the changes that were made today were significant, then they were significant," Mr. Watt said later.

At most, he said, the changes 'amplified the spirit of what we've been trying to do all along, and that was to enhance the role of the states and the governors in these

By Bernard Weinraub and electronic parts and other New York Times Service Indian newspapers, which have ducting an inquiry to the best of WASHINGTON - An official given considerable coverage to the case, have estimated that the street our limitations. We don't have all the facts yet. We don't have details dia is \$225 million. of the U.S. Agency for Interna-U.S. officials said Mr. Wight tional Development in New Delhi-has been detained by the Indian from Indian authorities." value of the merchandise was about \$250,000. U.S. officials said Mr. Singhoff said that once the authorities and is cooperating with an inquiry into goods subject to duty that were seized at Delhi airthis was accurate. matic passport. Indian government completed its Mr. Wight, who joined AID in investigation the United States port, State Department officials

India Detains AID Official in Customs Case

1959 and had served in Brazil, Laos, Thailand and other nations, has been relieved of his duties and placed on administrative leave with pay, according to State Department officials. "He's cooperating with Indian authorities for alged violations of Indian law," a

U.S. officials said the couple's U.S. official said. Forest Singhoff, an acting assistant inspector general at AID, said the case involving Mr. Wight was six suitcases were examined at the airport- and were found to have such items as watches, television

"not very common." "It's rare," Mr. Singhoff said. "We are con-

would determine if Mr. Wight had violated U.S. laws. "He's been removed from all re-

sponsibility with respect to his job and I assume he's staying in his quarters," said Mr. Singhoff. Mr. Wight, who is the third highest ranking official in the AID

organization in India, has been in

New Delhi 19 months. His rank is

GS-15, placing him at a salary

level of \$46,000 to \$56,000. The mission employs 22 Americans and 52 Indians. Current aid to In-

had no diplomatic immunity although he was traveling on a diplo-Indian reports said Mr. Wight

and his wife were stopped as they walked through a customs lane for arrivals with nothing to declare. The Indian Express, a newspaper, said that the passports of Mr. Wight and his wife showed that they had made numerous trips to Hong Kong in recent months.

Mr. Singhoff said Mr. Wight's most recent trip to Hong Kong "wasn't a vacation, it wasn't work,



A green earth or a dry desert? There may still be time to choose.

FOR MILLIONS OF YEARS, the tropical rain forests consumer demand. But it can be stopped if enough of us show enough concern. have been the earth's natural chemical laboratories,

botanic gardens and zoos. Today we are destroying them at such a rate that within 25 years only fragments will remain of the vast forests of Malaysia and Indonesia.

Because they grow mostly in poor tropical soil, relying upon a natural cycle between trees and animals for nourishment and replenishment, the forests cannot be replaced.

When the trees are felled; soil erosion begins and within a few years, the whole area that was once forest becomes wasteland.

We shall have lost for ever the earth's greatest treasure house of plants and animals; perhaps our most valuable natural resource for the future. And it is happening in areas where poverty already verges upou starvation. It is perhaps the world's most urgent conservation problem. The destruction is happening through ignorance, short-sightedness and ever increasing

How you can help.

In 1980 WWF and other international conservation bodies published the World Conservation Strategy. It is a programme for developing the world's natural resources without destroying them.

You can become part of a world movement

which will see this plan become reality.

Join the World Wildlife Fund now. We need your voice and your financial support. Get in touch with your local WWF office for membership details or send your contribution direct to World Wildlife Fund at the address below. It may be the most important letter you'll

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The Eighth International Herald Tribune/Forex Research Conference on

How to Manage Foreign Exchange Risks

Paris, November 29 & 30, 1982



During the past year, with two major realignments within the EMS and the unprecedented strength of the dollar, currency related risk has been more than ever a major preoccupation for corporate treasurers. At the eighth International Herald Tribune/

Forex Research conference on "The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks," you will have an opportunity to hear and question leading authorities from countries whose financial policies are of critical importance this year:

• Karl Otto Pöhl, President of the Deutsche Bundesbank, • Robert Hormats, former Assistant Secretary of

State for Economic and Business Affairs in the Reagan administration, Michel Camdessus, Director of the French Treasury and President of the Paris Club, the organization that coordinates public debt

consolidation. Prospects for economic recovery will be discussed by Sylvia Ostry, Head of the OECD's Department of Economics and Statistics. And the

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM Return to: International Herald Tribune

Foreign Exchange Conference 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle 92521 Nanilly Cedex, France. Or telephone: 747 12 65,ext. 301. Telex: 612832. Please enroll the following participant for the conference to be held November 29 and 30, 1982 in Paris.

Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: FF3,850 or the equivalent (plus 18.6% TVA for registrations from France). Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before Nov. 12. After that date a cancellation fee of FF1,000 will be incurred. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be

charged the full fee.

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forecast for the major currencies. The program will also feature technical presentations by senior financial officers from ten international corporations: Creusot Loire, Dow Chemical, Electricité de France, GAN, Occidental Financial Services, Salomon Brothers, Singer, Sperry, Time/Life Books and Union Carbide. They will discuss some of the most pressing

issues facing corporate treasurers today: • the impact of currency risk on business strategies

protecting assets in times of inflation

• how to use the U.S. paper market

currency swaps

 rebilling and factoring centers taxation problems regarding forex gains

• a case study of a French multinational • techniques and track records of exchange rate forecasters

All speeches will be followed by a discussion period and simultaneous English-French translations will be provided at all times.

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tial rates on a first-come, first-served basis.

Signature

Reservations must be received by November 21.

Hôtel Méridien 81 Boulevard Gouvion-Saint-Cyr 75017 Paris, France. Telephone: 758 12 30. Telex: 290952. Please reserve for the nights of November 28 and 29, 1982; ☐ Single occupancy (FF510 per night, tax included)☐ Double occupancy (FF570 per night, tax included) A block of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferen-

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By Marian Burros New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Impeccably tailored in muted browns. halding with steel gray fringes of hair, wearing thick glasses. Dino De Laurentiis looks very rouch like the movie mogul he is. He gesticulates broadly, smokes incessantly and talks rapidly in heavily accented English.

But ruther than act the part of the tycoon-producer and greeting visitors from behind his imposing 18th-century desk - which is so vast an entire board of directors could sit around it - De Laurentiis is waiting at the door. The desk overwhelms its diminutive owner and his spacious Central Park South office, but De Laurentiis says he will never part with it. It has traveled with him from London to Rome to Los Angeles and now to New York, where he lives and works.

"I bought it almost 30 years ago," he explained, "just before I made 'War and Peace.' I am Neapolitan; I am superstitious."

De Laurentiis was born in Torre Annunziata, on the Bay of Naples. 60 years ago, the son of a successful pasta manufacturer and miller. and there is nothing he loves more than a plate of hot spaghetti. He is considered an excellent cook, a judgment he shares. "Spaghetti," he once said, "should be cooked with love, fantasy and art. I cook "pasta as Picasso painted."

discerning.

and impeccable service.

he makes movies the same way: put my heart and soul into them. If it does not work, 100 percent of the responsibility belongs to the producer. If it is a success you split it with the director, actors, writers,

set designers and script girl." Now De Laurentiis has turned his attention to a different medi-um, the DDL Food Show, a 12,500-square-foot food shop un-der construction here. Scheduled to open by the end of November, the store will have cost \$3.5 million before the first customer walks in.

De Laurentiis compares his shop to Fauchon in Paris or Peck's in Milan, and he says he is convinced that it is just the thing for New York. "I am of the opinion that Americans are looking for better food," he said. He is also opening two outlets in the Trump lower, which is under construction here, and a branch in Beverly Hills, California.

De Laurentiis is not complimentary toward the food that is available in the United States. In his indictment of American food, one that is not universally shared, he includes Italian restaurants. "There really are no Italian restau-rants in the United States," he said. "There are Italian people but

IN ATHENS,

THE MOST DEMANDING

TRAVELLERS STAY WITH US.

Wherever they travel, their experience leads them to select

The most experienced travellers are naturally the most

only those hotels which offer a combination of superb

location, the most comprehensive and luxurious facilities,

the unrivalled technical facilities no less than the expertise necessary to provide trouble-

finest meeting place.

The producer of such epics as grandmammy cooked for you, not "The Bible" and "Barabbas" says nouvelle cuisine."

De Laurentiis says he cooks the way his mother and his grandmother did before him. He describes his favorite dish, spaghetti with vegetables, in loving detail, emphasizing with his hands every step of preparation. "Fresh tomatoes you cook in 10 minutes," he explains. "You don't let it cook for a long time on the stove. It is the basic sauce for every sauce you want to do. "The secret to cooking spaghetti well is you don't put the sauce on top of the spaghetti be-cause the sauce goes away from the spaghetti,"

Then he smiles with the knowledge that he is imparting a secret: "Before you put the sauce on, you put parmigiana. You mix with the pasta. Then you put the pasta in the pan where the sauce is. Then the sauce stays attached like

The basil comes next. "Don't cut it," he warns. "It loses its taste. The white, the green and red. It looks so wonderful." De Laurentiis smiles and looks satisified.

How food looks is as important to the moviemaker as its taste. Gastronomy must look sensational," he says. "Then you buy it and it is delicious."

De Laurentiis estimates that the not Italian food. They try to rear-range the taste of the dish in the American style. I want to go back to the old-fashioned way when



Russian Wine? Stick To Vodka, Tasters Say

By Sue Baker

ONDON - The Soviet Union may be the world's largest wine producer, but experts at a tasting session to relaunch Soviet wines in Britain had just one piece of advice for the Russians. Stick to vodka.
"Awful, unbelievable." said the

Daily Mail wine expert Joseph Berkmann. "They are amazingly badly made wines and most of the reds are sickly sweet."

He had sampled wines with evocative names like Ruby of Crimea and Krim sparkling — which he suggested should be renamed Grim — at a tasting organized by the G.B.-U.S.S.R. Association.

"Cheeky," exclaimed one bemused tippler, sipping a spark-ing white. "A trifle naive," said an-other. "These wines are talking a different language," said Pamela Vandyke Price, president of the Circle of Wine Writers. "They are quite uncompromising, but that's what makes them different."

"They're very good slurping wines," said Anthony Martin, director of the British importers of Soviet wines, R.H. and M. Victuals. 'We think they stand up very well to other table wines in the same price bracket - like those from Spain or Yugoslavia."

Russian wines were first imported to Britain in the late 1950s. But

re-introducing three kinds of Soviet wine since September, the Victuals company says it can't get enough of the stuff — despite the approximately 3.5 million acres of vines reportedly under cultivation. "They drink it all themselves." Martin complained.

The Ruby of Crimea is a blended red table wine, or stolovoe vino. Krim White and Krim Red are medium sweet sparkling wines, or shampanskoe. They are marketed at £2.50 (about \$4.25) and £4.65 (\$7.9) a bottle respectively, and selling quite well. About 10,000 bottles have been imported.

"Perhaps it will have novelty value at first, but we hope people will come back if they like it," Martin said.

Alexander Krivenko, managing director of the Soviet wine agents Plodimex, in Hamburg, said Soviet wines are "doing nicely in Eu-tope." He wandered, beaming, though the London tasting, exclaiming between sips, "Zametchatelnoe vino" (A wonderful wine) and "Vot eto vino" (Now, this is

Reached by telephone in Ham-burg afterward, however, Krivenko said he did not know in which other West European countries it was available. "I will telex Moscow and let you know," he said. He

Official British-Soviet Chamber Commerce figures for 1981 lowed the Soviet Union exported 19 million bottles of wine valued at \$35.7 million, but did not say where it went.

"It's not unusual that the figures don't really taily," Ken Thompson, of the Chamber of Commerce, said. "They often give a total, then list a breakdown which doesn't add up. But sometimes the figures are buried in some other category, so it's really hard to get exact num-

Neither could J. Mashko, a diplomat specializing in wine and spirits at the Soviet trade delega-tion in London shed any light. "Contact Krivenko," he said.

Kenneth Smith. managing director of the Russian Shop, began marketing a large range of Soviet wines in 1961 but stopped in 1966 because supplies dried up. "I've never seen any official rea-

son why more supplies are not available for export," he said. "Perhaps it's to encourage more people at home to drink wine instead of vodka" to attack Russia's chronic alcoholism problem. "It's just as hard to get as it is to

sell," a dealer said.
"It's a good average quality wine, although I don't think the French have got anything to worry about," Smith said.

Government wine import figures show that in 1980, the British imported 351 million liters of wine, nearly one-third from France. Spain was a close second at 89 million liters, with West Germany at 55 million. The Soviet Union was not on the list. A French official dismissed the

Russian plonk with a shrug.
"No one is really interested," said a spokeswoman at the Académie du Vin. "We French don't really bother about anything that doesn't go on in France."

Hall's 'Macbeth' Is a Witches Stew dancer as Hecate, wearing nothing but a G-string, could not quite NEW YORK — The quicker provide a focus of attention. Hilarity was unrestrained when, out of the enormous suspended pot there appeared plastic dummies reprenew production to struggle onto senting Macheth's apparitions. They moved their little plastic the Metropolitan Opera's stage in modern history. That claim, admitmouths in time to the music and could be disputed by old-timers, but it is not made lightly. What Milnes fell down to the floor in a faint. While thus reposing, he was

Stoppard's Fine 'Real Thing'

pard has come up with the warm-

est and the most touching play he

has ever written. In a purely artis-

tic sense, this is also an autobio-

graphical play, since it is about a-

dramatist trying to write a play about indescribable love. It is a

stunning variant on the eternal

square (since both central charac-ters, wonderfully well played by Roger Rees and Felicity Kendal.

have other marital and profession-

al partners whom we're allowed to

meet and often to like as much as

we like them) and it is also shot

through with sudden and splendid

Buried somewhere deep in "The

Real Thing" are also some morvel-ous insights into the nature of the

theater, in which its central charac-ters work: "If you get the right words in the right order," says the

dramatist, at a time when he is sig-

nally failing to do so, "you can nudge the world."

The Real Thing" is not, per-haps, going to nudge the world.

but it is going to nudge a lot of people into a realization of what

theater and love and betrayal are

all about, and for that we should

be more than grateful. It is a play

that lends some much-needed dig-

nity and life and purpose to a West

End that is desperately in need of all of that, and Peter Wood's pro-

duction is a miracle of discreet

Out at the Half Moon, Rob

Walker (having given us three of

the best small-scale musical revi-

vals of recent years in "Guys and Dolls," "Pai Joey" and "Destry")

now gives us a Lieber and Stoller

anthology singulong called "Yak-

stagecraft.

ONDON - When they come

Tom Stoppard, if they haven't al-

ready started, "The Real Thing," his new play at the Strand, is the

one that is going to give them the most trouble, since it fits almost

no notion of the kind of play-

It is not, for instance, a brilliantly scrabbled wordplay like "Rosen-

THE LONDON STAGE

crantz" or "Jumpers," nor is it as

socially or politically committed as "Night and Day" or "Every Good

Boy." nor even as quickfire-comic as a sketch like "The Real Inspec-tor Hound." Instead it is a roman-

tic comedy of a tragic nature, cor-

responding perhaps most closely to less successful attempts in this

same field recently made by Har-

old Pinter (in "Betrayal") and Pe-

Like them, it is a story of rear-ranged marriages and furniture in the London architect-and-actor

belt. In its first moments we get

what appears to be a stylish come-

what appears to be a stylist come-dy of bad manners, but no sooner are we getting used to those "pri-vate lives" than we realize that they are not what the play is

about. We are watching a play

within a play, and its central char-

acters are about to fade away since their only real function is to intro-

duce us to the two people the play

is really about, who happen to be their offstage marital partners in

real life and who are therefore "the

But "the real thing" is also love,

and divorce, and jealousy, and in-nocence, and anguish, and in writ-

ing about all of that within the

By Donal Henahan

New York Times Service

"Macbeth" may just be the worst

tedly, covers a lot of territory and

Hall and John Bury, who designed

the sets and costumes, could have

been thinking of when they devised this lumpish and often ludi-

crous staging of Verdi's first Shakespeare opera is difficult to

imagine. Nothing really worked

well and certain scenes (such as all

those involving the witches) aroused the first-night audience to

outright laughter and angry boo-

"Macbeth" is not, by any meth-

od of measuring, one of Verdi's better operas, but it certainly does

not deserve the silly treatment it

received this time. Usually, a reviewer would want to spend his

time discussing the performances

of the two principal characters, in

this instance Sherrill Milnes and

Renata Scotto. There is no need.

Both Milnes in the title role and

Scotto as Lady Macbeth were vic-

tims, caught in an ill-conceived

terprise. Milnes did not rise above

the level of stolid adequacy at any

time. But who can blame him? Es-

pecially in the last act, when he

was besieged by hordes of chorus ladies and ballet dancers playing

at being witches, it must have tak-

en heroic restraint for him to keep

Verdi makes it clear in his letters

about this work that only three ele-ments count: Macbeth, Lady Mac-beth and the witches. From the

opening scene on, there was no

hope for any redemption from the

cavorting characters that Hall and Bury threw into action. Both men

made their Metropolitan debuts in this farrago, incidentally. Would

you believe a director of Hall's reputation could manage nothing

more evocative of black magic than wired witches flying through the air on broomsticks — across a

gigantic Halloween-orange moon? Later, scary ladies came prancing

on by the dozens, some carrying

stuffed black cats and plastic bats. They hopped frantically around in

choreographic patterns attributed to Stuart Hopps, who also was making his Metropolitan debut.

Although scattered titters and

snorts and boos could be heard all

evening, the real outbreak came at

the conclusion of the third act's opening scene, the one with the cauldron. So monstrously clumsy

was this whole act, in fact, that

words cannot do it justice. Even the appearance of a lithe female

clumsily carried out en-

and

a straight face.

said, the better: Peter Hall's

real thing."

ter Nichols (in "Passion Play").

wright he is thought to be.

context of a marital drama about ety Yak," on which I have to an actress and a playwright, Stop-record a verdiet considerably less

favorable than most. Not only

does it seem to me vasily less in-

formative about or representative

of Lieber and Stoller than the gen-erally vilified Ned Sherrin attempt

to do the same, songbook at the

Round House a few years back, it

also inflicts on us an inadequate book by Walker, resembling noth-

ing so much as "On the Water-front" rewritten by a States-struck

child of about 10. All in all, a rau-

cous shambles which manages to

ignore most of the best of Lieber and Stoller while celebrating them

Better news however at the Lyric

perience the director-adapter

Hammersnuth, where for shared

Mike Alfreds has come up with a splendidly theatrical version of

Evelyn Waugh's "A Handful of Dust," one which has already run

up against some daft critical objec-

tions. Sure, it's just a staging of the hook, but then so was "Nicholas Nickleby," and nobody seemed to

object to that. Sure, the cast is sim-

ply there to "acr out" the text and

deliver its narrative passages in a

three-hour package aided by noth-

ing more than a couple of fines of

high-back chairs. Sure, you could

just stay home and read the book, but seeing it is a whole lot more enjoyable. Mainly in fact because

of the casting: from Alison Stead-man. Ann Firbank and Nick

Dunning, among a cast of only 10. Alfreds has drawn some of the

nuest stylish playing of the 30s I

have ever seen, and of all Waugh's

novels this seems to me the best

suited to this kind of episodic

stagecraft, if only because of its

at their least attractive.

gowned ballerinas who struck wonderfully inappropriate group poses out of "Giselle" and "Swan James Levine conducted Verdi's

desperately uneven score well

entertained by a corps of white-

"Macheth" is not without interesting music. However, he often lapsed into slow tempos that cost many scenes whatever vigor and impetus they might have had. Among the large, long-suffering

Bel

19970

cast, something positive can be said for Ruggero Raimondi's stentorian Banquo and for Giuseppe Giacomini's harsh but robustvoiced Macduff, Karen Bureau, in her debut with the company, had a brief but telling stint as a lady-inwaiting. Sympathy should be extended also to the flock of witches. who only did what they were or-

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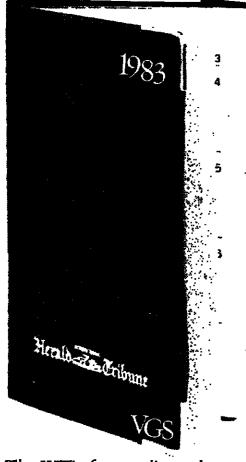
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INSIGHTS

Near the Soviet Border, Chinese View a Thaw in Relations Warily

By Michael Parks Los Angeles Tinses Service

TARBIN, China — Although indications of an improvement in Chinese-Soviet relations are multiplying, little has changed along the contested border where China is seeking

proof of Soviet sincerity.

Not actually tense, but certainly not friendly said Zhang Bin, deputy director of the for-eign affairs bureau in Heilongliang province, summing up the Chinese-Soviet border situa-tion. There have been no serious incidents for the last few years, but so far no big improve-

For the Chinese, the test of Kremlin intentions will be its willingness to reduce military deployments—about 50 divisions by Western estimates—along the 4,500-mile (7,200-kilometer) border. This is one of the obstacles to better relations that China cites in its talks with the Kremlin, and the Russians have already indicated a willingness to discuss a mutual reduction of troops in the border region. "We are waiting, we are watching, but it is really up to them." Mr. Zhang said, reflecting -Beijing's insistence that Moscow make the first

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However, &c down temperate in Aprilian in

sceno to me

arraine pued The proof of reduced tensions will have to be convincing for the people of Manchuria, the three-province region of northeastern China that the Soviet Union and others have long coveted.

Top Strategic Target

"We know that in a war that we would be the first hit," an engineer at the nearby Daqing we think about constantly, but it makes us wary, cautious and hopeful, all at the same time." oil field remarked. This is not something that

War is not just a distant threat here, as it niay seem to be in other parts of China. During the monthlong punitive attack by China on Vietnam in 1979 following the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, Soviet tanks rolled to within 300 yards (275 meters) of the Chinese border at many spots and fired round after round of blanks, according to residents here. Soviet planes flew over Chinese territory daily for nearly two weeks, and most of the Red Army divisions in Siberia and the Far East went onto a war readiness alert. "Whatever-the leadership thought, the peo-

ple felt there was a strong likelihood of a Soviet attack, and we were scared," said a Heilongiang University professor who sent her two children to stay with their grandparents in Shanghai. "It took us a year to relax again."

In 1969, Chinese and Soviet troops skirm-ished on Damansky Island, which the Chinese call Chenpao, in the Ussuri River. That started a brief but bloody border conflict with clashes in Central Asia as well as in the the Far East.

Large, Continuing Buildup

Since 1969, Soviet forces have been nearly quadrupled in Siberia and the Far East, according to Chinese sources, and during the last four years they have received the most modern of Soviet equipment. The Soviet deployment suggests to Western military analysis that, in case of war, Moscow would attempt to seize Manchuria with three tank-led thrusts, which would not only deprive China of half of its oil, a third of its machine-tool factories, more than a third of its steel and many of its defense industries, but which would also directly threat-

Even now, there are continuing large-scale Soviet military maneuvers. The last, two months ago, involved infantry, artillery, tank air, rocket and naval forces and was presided over by the Soviet defense minister, Dmitri F. Ustinov, There are also probes of Chinese defenses, including occasional cross-border

forays by reconnaissance units. Many residents of Manchuria, which includes Jilin and Liaoning provinces as well as Healongjiang, have as a result developed a siege

"Just as we Chinese store cabbage and rice for the winter, we have our strategic and military stockpiles," said an official in Changchun, the Jilin provincial capital. "Rest assured, we are prepared. If the Russian bear wants to make a quick meal of us, he will find us very

Edging Toward Normalcy

Schoolchildren here continue-to drill with mock rifles, local militia units get regular training and civil defense plans are updated regularly. But modernization of the People's Liberation Army, which has a numerical advantage over Soviet forces in the region but substantially inferior weapons, is years away, and China the event of war.

There is now a counterpoint of little things that belie all this preparedness, however, suggesting that if an end to the hostility is not near, people here wish that it were.

Harbin's air raid shelters, a virtual city beneath the streets, are now being put to use as department stores, movie theaters, hotels, factories, nursery schools and restaurants.

After 13 years of suspension, cross-border trade is to be resumed between the three provinces of northeast China and the neighboring regions of the Soviet Far East and Siberia. Chinese officials expect that it will mostly involve the exchange of agricultural products and light industrial goods on a barter basis.

East European businessmen, long barred from the region as Soviet allies, are returning to sign a variety of deals, including Bulgariandesigned hothouses for winter vegetables, Pol-ish textile technology and Czech processes for new petrochemical products. "Where there are Bulgarians and Czechs, the Russians can't be far behind," said a Japanese businessman who works in the old port city of Dalian at the southern tip of Manchuria.

A guide, frustrated by the decline in the number of American and West European tourists, remarked, "Well, maybe next year we will have Russian tourists." In another sign of lower tension, Russian has been restored as one of the three foreign languages, along with English and Japanese, to be taught in the region's high

Stalin's Aid Acknowledged

As Chinese officials conduct visitors through the region's steel mills, truck factories, petro-chemical plants, coal mines, textile mills and other industrial facilities built or modernized with Soviet assistance in the 1950s, they readily acknowledge that "this was built with the help of the Soviet Union under Comrade Stalin." In recognition, most Manchurian cities have a Stalin Avenue and a Stalin Park, making the region probably the only place outside his hometown where Stalin is so widely honored.

And it was here at Heilongjiang University three years ago that Chinese social scientists concluded that the Soviet Union was indeed, despite past charges of ideological revisionism, a socialist country. This laid the theoretical

would have to rely on a "people's defense" in foundation for Beijing's improvement of relations with Moscow, healing a split that began in part over ideological differences.

But just as Beijing sees definite limits to any eventual Chinese-Soviet rapprochement — relations will never return to what they were in the 1950s, Chinese officials say - the residents of Manchuria want to keep the Russians at a

proper distance. Economic planners, for example, said in interviews that they do not favor a great increase in trade between Manchuria and the Soviet Far East, "We have better markets abroad and pressing needs at home for our products," a Liaoning planning commission official re-marked. "There might have been an argument for cross-border economic integration 30 years ago, but it is no longer valid."

Western Technology Preferred

A significant reduction in Chinese-Soviet tensions, however, could encourage Beijing to invest more heavily in renovating and expand-ing the large industrial base here. Since 1960, China has sought to disperse its large plants for strategic as well as economic reasons, and relatively little money has been invested in modernizing industry here aside from the processing of petroleum from the Daqing oil field.

Contrary to most Western expectations, the managers and engineers at Soviet-built plants
— two-thirds of the 289 major industrial projects built or modernized by Russians in China during the 1950s are in Manchuria — see no value in attempting to renovate them with newer Soviet equipment, preferring to buy U.S., Japanese or West European technology when

imports are needed. At the Dalian shipyard, expanded and equipped by the Soviet Union in the 1950s, a deputy director remarked, "Frankly, we would be locking ourselves into old technology if we bought equipment from Moscow. We might buy a piece or two, but Japan and Scandinavia

are better suppliers for us. Provincial planning officials add that their current drive for foreign investment does not extend to the Soviet Union.

"We remember how Moscow proposed joint stock companies to develop our resources in the northeast and in Xinjiang [in Central Asia] and how they turned out to be just the same as the schemes the colonialists and imperialists had," a research economist in Laioning prov-

ince commented. "We did get a lot of Soviet

assistance, but we paid for everything plus in-

China

USSR

Mongolia

The value of these Soviet projects, which would have numbered more than 320 nationwide if Moscow had not withdrawn its remaining 1,400 specialists in 1960, has been estimated at more than \$2.2 billion in 1955 dollars, making it one of the largest development pro-grams ever undertaken in a Third World coun-

Debt Is Source of Bitterness

The repayment of this debt, as well as that for more than \$1,2 billion in arms received during and after the Korean War, put China through some of its hardest years and led to the great bitterness that has come to characterize Chinese-Soviet relations in the last two dec-

The last serious border incident occurred in May 1978, when 40 Soviet soldiers attacked a

group of Chinese fishermen, according to Mr. Zhang. "We had our troops and militia ready but we restrained ourselves and let the Russians withdraw to their side of the border." he said. Moscow later apologized for the incident.

The deployment of forces along the border may become the first issue that Soviet and Chinese negotiators tackle seriously in their next round of talks in Moscow. A mutual thinning of forces is possible, diplomats in Beijing be-lieve. And Chinese officials have indicated a willingness to distinguish between Soviet forces that it believes to be threatening and those deployed toward the United States, Japan and South Korea.

"The Soviet Union has not put so many men along the border solely for defensive purposes." Mr. Zhang said. "Everyone knows our military capacity, that we are not able to invade and occupy and that our forces are defensive in character." Another Chinese official added, "Of course, we would not need so many troops for defense if the threat were reduced."

Behind Russia's Pretentious Façade

American Worker Found Inequality, Backwardness — and Warm Friendships

The writer, a graduate student at Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs, worked as an editor for the Novosti Press Agency in Moscow from 1979 to 1981. This article is excerpted from The New York Times Mag-

By Marc Greenfield

NEW YORK — From the window of my apartment on Leninsky Prospekt, I had a view of two ponderous, ornate, semicircular buildings that rose on either side of the broad thoroughfare several blocks away. They were the gate to Stalin's Moscow, symbolizing the dictator's concern with display. Beyond these monoliths, the road, with its solid, squat apartment houses remained a showniece of Soviet architecture for Third World dignitaries, whose limousines flew up and down the avenue in impressive motorcades to and from the Vnukovo airport.

My building was somewhat different. It was typical of the raw, mass-produced apartment plocks that went up all over the country in the decade after Stalin's death, as the Soviet Union's new leader, Nikita S. Khrushchev, undertook a crash program to relieve the country's desperate housing shortage. The people, somewhat ungratefully, called these dwellings khrushchoby, a play on the word trushchoby, or tenements. The contrast between the pompous edifices up the street and my own shabby abode was as good a symbol as I could find of the gulf between the Soviet Union's preten-

tions front and its inner reality. Yet, cheerless and cramped though my tworoom apartment may have seemed by Western standards, the allocation of that amount of living space to a single person was wasteful huxury by Soviet criteria. (I "remedied" the situa-tion by marrying a Russian woman, whom the authorities permitted to leave the country with me.) And I was in a privileged position in another way. Unlike foreign diplomats, correspondents and businessmen, who are forced to live in special compounds and find it difficult to break out of their isolation, I was able to live and work among the Russians and observe So-

For two years, from 1979 to 1981, I worked in Moscow for the Novosti Press Agency, which always has two or three native Englishspeakers on its staff. Their job is to help the ency make its English texts resemble English no mean task. I was hired after years of Soviet studies at McGill University in Montrejat, and after spending four months at Leningrad University perfecting my command of Russian. The vantage point afforded me by my amusual position in Moscow has left me with on analytical and control of the con an impression of an exhausted society trying to catch up with the West while hiding its backer en lusir publication and children and chi wardness from foreign eyes — far different from the menacing image that Americans often receive at home. _

viet society from within.

Early Fulfillment'

A symbol of this less terrifying Soviet Union preced me when I reported at the Novosti Press Agency to start work. It was a huge poster across the street that read: "Communists! Early fulfillment of plans is the promise of success!" The poster hung in a new wing that had been under construction for more than five years. That plan seemed no nearer fulfillment on the day I left Moscow than on the day I arrived.

One of the first rules I learned at Novosti was that office work in Russia is something you structure around expeditions to some stor within walking or riding distance. For several hours a day, various Russian colleagues who should have been at their desks were out shopping. Their superiors turned a blind eye to their absence. How else could most Muscovites cope with a simanon in which the necessities of life are permanently in short supply? Everydung depends on hearing in time about some store that has just got in a new supply of food, clothes or other consumer items - and on getting there before the supplies run out.

The situation was especially hard on the women in our office, most of whom had to be both breadwinners and housekeepers, since Russian husbands traditionally will not help with cooking and household chores. The rumor grapevine that kept track of what was in stock on any particular day was known by the Rus-"sian initials O.B.S., standing for "Odna baba skazala" or "One woman said." When word reached us that one woman said she saw, say, mushrooms on sale at a certain store, there was often a quick strategy session and a volunteer was sent to make purchases for all interested Unwritten rules govern behavior in a shop-

ping queue. The line often looks more like a but your place is strictly yours; people run off to do other errands, hoping to make it back in time as the line shuffles slowly to the sales counters, and there is hardly ever any dispute about reclaiming a spot.

Living in a Line

If you are not employed - and under Soviet law, only married women and pensioners have the right not to work — entire days can be spent standing in line. A woman friend of ours waited for eight hours one summer day outside a store that had received a delivery of Yugoslav shoes and boots. She returned the next day at 6:30 A.M. to her reserved place - number 436. she told us - and was able to make her pur-

My wife, Olga, surprised me one day by coming home with some (ine Bulgarian grapes. There had been a long line - a wait of several hours - before one counter and no line at a second selling the same grapes, but from the bottom of the crates. These she bought in no time at all. Ostensibly, the crowd thought the first counter had the better product. My theory is that most Russians have become so accustomed to standing in line for anything worth buying that they automatically suspect something is wrong if there is no line.

Of course, as I learned from watching my higher-ups at Novosti, not all Russians must stand in line. Even at a fairly low level of the bureaucracy, many officials receive salaries high enough to enable them to buy things, for a few extra rubles, "through the back door" on the black market. At Novosti, one of the editors would poke his head into our room every now and then and make some mysterious stures to the other Russian editors: He was taking orders for a zakaz, a food package. For middle-level bureaucrats, a broad selection of foodstuffs and consumer goods is available at special discount stores closed to the general public, as are the hard-currency stores for dipomats and other foreigners.

At the highest level, there is home delivery of choice food items and imported foreign manufactures. For all these more fortunate people. I am convinced, the queue is psycho-logically important as a symbol of the superior status they have worked so hard to achieve.

The Role of Privilege Which brings me to another reality of Rus-

sian life — the role of privilege. At Novosti, privileges in the form of goods and services were widely used to recruit informants, whose job was to keep an eye on their fellow workers. Having to get around Moscow, like most Russians, by public transportation or on foot, I became keenly aware of another form of privilege that foreign residents, with their cars, are exposed to. I mean the privilege of sitting behind the wheel. Private cars practically plow through crowds of pedestrians at the cross-walks; whatever the law may be, the common attitude is that being in a car bestows hierarchical advantage, which should not be demeaned by yielding to a pedestrian.

A third form of privilege is access to information. One day, at work. I happened to come across a pile of reports issued by the Soviet external press agency. Tass. Reading it, I realized that this was not part of the agency's daily file for public consumption; it was part of Tass's restricted service, meant only for the eyes of middle-level bureaucrats.

I had flipped through about 30 pages when the department chief entered the room. Realizing what I was doing, he told me brusquely to stop. I explained that I had already read essentially the same material at a Western wire-service bureau, but this made no difference. He was upset because I was encroaching publicly on his authority — his hard-camed right to read a category of dispatches that was denied

However, I soon found that, in dealing with other Soviet institutions, I too was a person of some privilege, by virtue of working for so prestigious an organization as Novosti. When for instance, my telephone was disconnected by mistake and I went to the local telephone office, I was yelled at and told that it would take at least a month to restore service; moreover. I would have to pay a fine. When Novosti called them about it, my phone was reconnected within 15 minutes and I was offered an

Most of my Russian colleagues were very casual about their work. One reason for this, of course, was the need to use working hours for shopping expeditions; another was the poor pay (as a foreigner on contract, I was in a special category). Lack of motivation seemed to be widespread. With the exception of several dedicated scholars and military men, the Russians I knew seemed unconcerned about working well.

Novosti was a top-heavy organization providing employment for everyone from language students to retired intelligence agents. Most of the employees were concerned exclusively with furthering their careers and using the privileges offered at work. Only a handful of employees - loyal party members - were entrusted with writing about current events. The other writers were given chunks of written material and explicit instructions on how to organize it into article form.

After being checked by an editor for political "correctness," an article would be sent to one of the language departments, where it would be translated by a Russian staff member. Then, checked against the original, it would be given to one of the foreign editors, who was supposed to improve the quality of the translation. After this, the article would go to one of the Russian editors for final verifica-

The translations came to my desk not in English but in what might be called an Englishing of Sovietese, a bureaucratic jargon whose prime purpose is to keep the meaning ambiguous and blurred. At first, doing what I thought I was hired to do, I did my best to turn the texts into clear English. But I quickly found that I was wasting my time: Whenever I succeeded in improving a translation, it would promptly be turned back into English So-

Stressing the Positive

I once listened in on a seminar for Novosti journalists. A senior editor explained how to write correctly. One brave soul in the audience couched a question in a long, politically safe introduction. He then asked: "How are we supposed to write convincingly about the Soviet economy when, even before we release our next five-year plan. Western specialists have already predicted its outcome?" The answer was that Novosti writers should stress the positive aspects of the economy and ignore the negative

The permissive attitude toward absenteeism went hand in hand, strangely enough, with a rigid system of discipline. Novosti editors would total up the number of grammatical. translating or "political" mistakes allegedly made by each subordinate. In case of what was considered a serious error, the guilty party was summoned to the department head's office for a severe reprimand. The employee then had to write an explanation of why he or she had made the mistake, and had to promise never to do it again. This upset some people quite a bit. ere were never any serious consequences, since under a system committed to finding jobs for all, a Soviet employee enjoys almost total

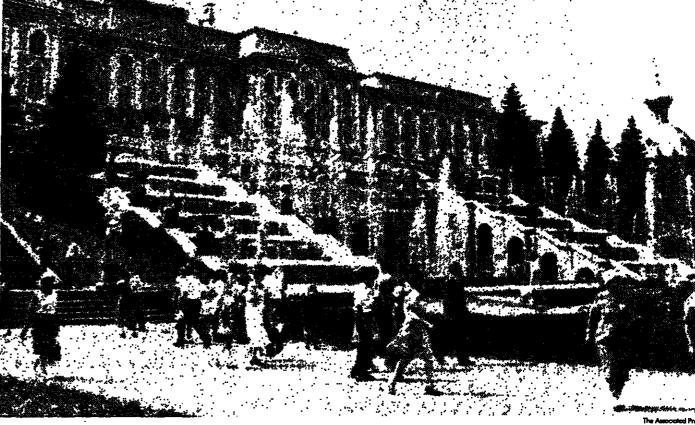
Much worse were the criticism sessions, or letuchki, at which the entire department staff gathered to criticize one person. After the poor wretch had been made to feel like the lowest form of life on Earth, the department head, who had usually initiated the process with a scathing attack, would rise to commend the victim for the praiseworthy quality, overall, of his work.

The employee would take the floor, expressing gratitude for his comrades' very just criticism, which had given him new insights into his work, and promising to do better in the future. Nobody took these meetings seriously, except the persons informed that it was their turn to be criticized.

Boredom and Catcalls

I once attended an open meeting of Novosti's Communist Party cell. "Open" meant that all Novosti employees, including those who are not party members, were invited to attend. Five minutes after the meeting began, I received a note from one of my superiors asking why I had not chosen to go home early. (All meetings are held during working hours.) This note was followed by a second and third, asking the same question in other ways.

The next day, another boss called me in to explain that although "everybody" was invited to attend these meetings. I was not. Obviously, my superiors did not want me to see my Soviet



Petrodvorets, an 18th-century palace complex outside Leningrad, is now a public park.

colleagues' lack of interest in party sessions the reading and chatting that went on, the catcalls that greeted anybody who prolonged

the discussion.

There were also meetings at work to propagate basic information about civil defense. Such sessions are conducted throughout the country; judging from the ones at Novosti, they are not taken very seriously either. At the one meeting I attended, I saw people catching up on their reading during the lecture or even taking naps. The information dispensed was of a very rudimentary nature: where to take shel-ter (in basements and the subway system), where to find food and water, and so on, in case of a nuclear attack.

The civil defense posters that hung in the managers' office of every apartment building were equally simplistic. One, for example, explained how to recognize a nuclear explosion; another showed happy people being dug out of the rubble by men in radiation suits. Many Russians I talked to believed that these measures were the government's way of reassuring the people that if war came, the country would not be as unprepared as it had been on the eve of the Nazi invasion.

The Technology Gap

Like most Americans, I knew that, despite its advanced space and military programs, the Soviet Union was backward on the level of everyday technology. But it was not until I lived among the Russians that I realized the extent of that backwardness. Desk calculators were only beginning to go on sale in Moscow, and the most sophisticated model cost an engineer's monthly salary of 130 rubles (\$195 by the official exchange rate at the time). Most stores still used abacuses, and banks had no electronic calculators. One out of every four phone calls I made while in Moscow produced wrong numbers.

The gap between the best and the commonly available is particularly pronounced in the health-care field. Most clinics and hospitals for the country's rulers rely on imported technology, while those for the population at large are poorly built and equipped. Although the Soviet state provides free medical care at the neighborhood clinic, the quality of treatment can be so poor and the wait so long that many Russians prefer to treat themselves at home, using homeonathic medicines, or to pay doctors an illegal fee to receive prompt attention.

The Soviet ambulance service has one very good feature: There is a doctor for each ambulance. The Russian name for the service -"Skoraya Pomoshch," or "Fast Aid" -- is however, a misnomer, since it can take several hours to respond to an emergency call. When I tore a tendon in my leg in Leningrad, an ambulance arrived 90 minutes after my call. The doctor, a woman, reluctantly agreed to take me in for X-rays of my greatly swellen ankle. At the hospital, I had to manage five flights of

stairs to the emergency room without help from her or any of the attendants. They took an X-ray and told me I had a minor sprain. I got home by tram with the help of two friends.

The injury finally healed by itself. My Russian friends had a grin-and-bear-it attitude toward medical treatment, perhaps in part because many painful treatments, such as drilling teeth, draining sinuses and even performing abortions, are generally administered without anesthesia.

Discouraging Abortions

Most Russians I talked to are convinced that the authorities want to keep abortions painful, though legal, to discourage their use at a time when the proportion of Russian compared with non-Russian ethnic groups in the Soviet Union has decreased to a little over 50 percent. Russian couples in Moscow, with their low salaries and small apartments, usually prefer to have only one child. The government offers fi-nancial subsidies to large families, but the sums involved do not cover the expense of supporting even a single child.

The ordinary Russians, rather than members

of the intellectual or official class, seemed to me to live in a mixed-up mental world. They regard themselves as the liberators, not the occupiers, of Eastern Europe. They cannot un-derstand why there should be such great ill will toward them in those countries, which - they are well aware —enjoy higher living standards than they do. They are particularly perplexed by the "fuss" made over Poland, since the Poles are "known to he" slouches who already live too well for their own good.

In their talks with me, Russians visualized the outside world as a hostile camp ready to tear them apart. However, they regarded the United States with great respect and curiosity and were tremendously impressed by what they knew of the American standard of living. On the other hand, Soviet society, with all its faults, seemed to meet their most important needs. This is the first generation of Russians since the revolution that has not known war or starvation, and their living standards, though low by Western criteria, are higher than most Russians can remember. As for freedom, they seem to find enough of it in the country's vast open spaces and, with jobs guaranteed by the state, in freedom from economic insecurity.

Nightly Gatherings

Moreover, most Russians seem engrossed by their very special brand of human relations. Nothing is more essential to a Russian's happiness than acquiring good friends: Maybe it is because it is so hard to acquire anything else. An evening's entertainment is likely to involve a social gathering.

All night long you talk, eat and drink, i think it is these conversations that are Russia's main charm and attraction for the foreigner. The breadth of the topics discussed is exhilarating and reveals the eclectic nature of the Russian intellectual.

At first I wondered how my friends expected me to meet practically every night and go to work in the morning. It took little time to realize that if you do not take your job too seriously, if there is no real threat of being dismissed and your meager salary will always be there, you need not worry about coming to work exhausted or a little hung over.

My circle of friends was linked with others in Moscow, which in turn was linked with circles in other cities, so that I found myself part of a network of friends covering the entire country. On the principle that "Any friend of a friend is a friend of mine," I found myself ac-cepted warmly and without question by people from various walks of life. But I had to be careful not to abuse their hospitality, for Russians will serve you with the best they have in their homes regardless of its cost or scarcity. I never met a Russian who would hesitate to offer the couch in his small apartment to a friend who dropped in without warning.

I also found the average Russian inordinately dependent on alcohol. Each Friday afternoon, the buses and the subway were full of office workers who had obviously got a head start on the weekend. Everybody drank, and nobody talked without liquor. Though a teetotaler. I was forced to develop a tolerance for vodka so as not to cut myself off from intellectual exchange.

A Toast to Friendship

My new talent came in handy one day, when I shared a train compartment with a colonel in the rocket corps on his way to a Soviet missile base. When I told him I was an American, he pulled out a bottle of vodka from under his pillow, filled an eight-ounce glass and gave it to me to gulp a toast to Soviet-American friendship. Luckily, he poured another glass for him-self and the bottle was finished. Before he went to sleep, he shook his head sadly and said, "You have no idea how much money we waste on these missiles. No idea, It's such a pity, such

Like others who have spent any time in the Soviet Union, I came back with some firm opinions. There is a lot of bluff in what the Russians say about themselves and their society. Intensely patriotic, they are proud of the country's bigness and enjoy competing with the United States in the only fields where they can - world influence and the arms race. On the other hand, anybody who has seen the disorganization that characterizes the Soviet civilian economy cannot but wonder about the state of their military establishment.

A first step toward understanding the Russian colossus might be the realization that it is the most developed of the world's underdeveloped nations and not - as it is usually put - p14.471

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aid the recovery. Mr. Baldrige said,

adding that the high level of inter-

est rates was responsible for "de-laying the recovery" which he orig-inally thought would come in the middle of this year.

The Commerce Department re-

ported Tuesday that orders for du-

rable goods declined a seasonally adjusted 4.9 percent in October. Reuters reported from Washing-

The decline follows a revised in-

crease in September of 0.4 percent.

The department earlier reported September's increase as 0.2 per-

ployment total - which is expect-

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The rate of consumer price in-

crease was 0.9 percent last month, with the increase for the 12 months

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10.1 percent, the lowest since mid-

lines would get longer as economies continued to stagnate in

1983. But finance and employment

Economists at EC headquarters in Brussels said the unemployment

1979, the statistics bureau said.

■ Durable Goods Orders Fall

Page 9

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Bayer Pessimistic on 1982 Earnings

LEVERKUSEN. West Germany (Remers) — A cut in Bayer's divi-dend payment for 1982 from the 7 Deutsche marks paid on the 1981 results is unavoidable, managing board chairman Herbert Grünewald said Tuesday in reporting a 23.9-percent decline in pretax profit for the first nine months of 1982.

first nine months of 1982.

Mr. Grinewald said that it was too early to say how much the dividend would be cut but that the company could not make up in the final quarter for ground lost in the first three. He said parent company pretax profit was 491 million DM (\$196.4 million) in the first nine months, against 645 million in the 1981 period.

Mr. Grünewald said pharmaceuticals and crop protection performed satisfactorily and would have to carry the burden of the 1982 dividend. He said world group exports declined 0.7 percent in the first nine months, compared with an increase of 15.1 percent a year ago.

Pabst Dissidents Raise Tender Offer

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — An investor group led by a dissident Pabsi Brewing shareholder, Irwin L. Jacobs, raised its offer for three million shares of the company Tuesday from \$30 a share to \$35. It was the second such move in less than a week and followed by a day a U.S. Justice Department decision clearing the way for a rival bid by G.

Heileman Brewing.

Mr. Jacobs's group, JMSL, had raised its bid by \$6 a share Thursday.

It too, has received Justice Department clearance for its offer for Pabst, the fifth-largest U.S. brewer and 49-percent owner of eighth-ranked Olympia Brewing IMSL said that, as of noon Monday, more than 2.8 million shares had been offered to it.

IMSL's tender offer closes Friday, while Heileman's does not close mill Dec. 2. Heileman — which has offered \$27.50 a share for up to 5.5 million Pabst shares, or 67 percent of the 8.2 million common shares outstanding — said Tuesday that about 3.9 million shares had been tendered to it as of late Monday.

Dan River Steps Up Merger Talks

DANVILLE, Virginia (UPI) — Dan River Inc. is negotiating a merger to head off a hostile takeover bid by the New York investor Carl Icahn,

the textile maker has announced. Mr. Icalm, who has been unable to increase his holdings in the company significantly, said Tuesday that he was extending for a week his offer to purchase up to two million shares at \$16.50 a share. When his original offer expired Monday night he had purchased 233,451 shares. Dan River opened Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$18 a share.

Dan River said Monday that it was stepping up talks with an unidentified company on a possible merger and that its board had authorized borrowing up to \$15 million to buy up Dan River stock.

Thais Ask Formal Approval for 767s

BANGKOK (Revters) - Thai International, Thailand's national airline, has formally requested government approval to buy two Boeing 767 airliners instead of European Airbuses, Communications Ministry officials said Tuesday. They said the ministry would study the proposal before submitting it to the cabinet.

The airline canceled a \$116-million order for two Airbuses last month because of what it said were delays by the Airbus Industrie consortium in modifying the planes' General Electric engines. Airbus rejected the reason and refused to refund the carrier's \$3.5-million deposit.

New Hongkong-Midland Venture

HONG KONG (Reuters) — The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and its Marine Midland Banks subsidiary plan a joint venture based in New York to provide services for international treasury management, a Hongkong & Shanghai spokesman said Tuesday.

He said it was anticipated the company, International Treasury Managements, a pooling of the two companies' resources in foreign exchange market services, would operate in New York, London and Hong Kong. The U.S. Federal Reserve Board has called for public comment on the

Comsat Plans New Satellite Service

WASHINGTON (WP) - Comsat General Corp., using its satellite expertise, will offer a new worldwide service to help satellite owners and

manufacturers launch and keep satellites in orbit. Corp., will complement launch-support services offered by Comsat in North Sea oil revenue, threatening a longer-term weakness in sterline

Howe Sees No Cure in **Pound Cut**

LONDON — Sir Geoffrey Howe, the chancellor of the Exchequer, said Tuesday that Brit-ain cannot solve its basic lack of competitiveness abroad by a policy of currency depreciation. He told a parliamentary committee that that policy had been tried in the 1960s and had failed.

Sir Geoffrey faced repeated uestions from opposition Labor Party members on the committee about how Britain's competitive position in world markets could be improved without cuts in nominal wages or a lower exchange rate. He said Britain had to perform better than its major competitors.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher reaffirmed the govern-ment's commitment to sound money and a market-related foreign exchange policy for sterling. She told Parliament on Tuesday that "no one in the market should have any doubt about our steadfast determination to stand by our policy."

The chairman of the ruling Con-servative Party, Cecil Parkinson, said Tuesday that sterling was moving down to a level "where it is undervalued." But Mr. Parkinson, a member of Mrs. Thatcher's cabinet, said in a BBC radio interview that one reason for the recent sharp fall in sterling was a misunderstanding of events last week leading people to think the government was changing its policy or modifying it — which he denied.

The pound steadjed against other currencies Tuesday after taking a buffeting Monday on foreign exchange markets. Sterling fell three cents on Asian markets Monday as dealers reacted to a newspaper report that the British government was prepared to see a further decline in the value of the currency. Despite Bank of England intervention, the decrease carried through to European markets.

The pound closed Tuesday in London at \$1.5963 and at 4.0685 Deutsche marks, up slightly from \$1.594 and 4.053 DM Monday,

The government has been fol-. lowing a tough monetarist path, holding down public spending in its efforts to ease inflation. It is expected to make tax cuts next year as a preinde to a general election.

Analysts said Monday's British trade figures, which were better than had been expected, would allow the pound to recover some of its lost ground. But they noted that the figures showed that trade in manufactured goods was moving into deficit and that the economy

Ashland Abandons Major U.S. Synfuel Project

would be doubtful.

ridge coal conversion program,

ridge project demonstrates that,

Warnings of a looming price war

benchmark price in an oversup-plied market while others take

more than their allocated share of

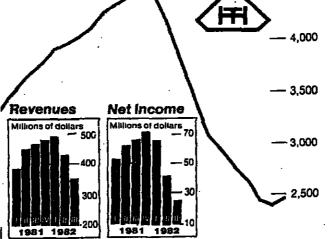
Iran has labeled the threat of a price-cutting war as bluff and is pumping more than twice its daily

quota of 1.2 million barrels, indus-

The suspension of the Breckin-

John R. Hall, said Monday in announcing the decision to suspend a project that Ashland has worked ridge coal conversion program,

The Effect of the Oil Drilling Slump On Hughes Tool's Earnings **Drilling Rigs** Total oil and gas drilling rigs in the U.S., monthly averages



Oil Glut Drills Into Hughes Tool's Profit

By Thomas J. Lueck New York Times Service

HOUSTON - From the window of William A. Kistler Jr.'s 65th-floor office here there are few apparent signs of trouble in the local economy. From this height, new office construction seems to spring up from a flat urban landscape like derricks in a rich Texas oil field. But the view masks the growing problems in an industry whose wealth shaped this

city.

Mr. Kistler is president of Hughes Tool Co., the world's largest manufacturer of drill bits for oil wells. For Hughes, and for most of the oil industry, 1982 has brought radical, sometimes devastating changes.
"We're in for a shakeout," Mr. Kistler said, "There are a bunch of little companies out there that are bankrupt right now. They've just

neglected to say so."

The shakeout is approaching because of the worldwide oversupply of crude oil and natural gas. Oil companies say the prices they now received the companies of the prices of the for newly discovered oil and gas do not justify drilling at the high level reached last year. Although Hughes does not own drilling rigs, its business has been battered because sales are tied directly to the volume of oil drilling.

Hughes, which keeps records on oil and gas drilling, reported last month that domestic drilling was in its steepest decline in the history of the industry. The company said that after a two-year boom there were 4,530 oil rigs in operation last December. Today there are 2,379, it said. In the third quarter, Hughes said its net income fell 65 percent, from \$67 million to \$23 million. Sales declined 26 percent, from \$457.7 million to \$340.5 million. The company reported that net income for the first nine months of 1982 fell 25 percent, from \$182.6 million to \$135.8 mil-lion. Sales fell 2 percent, from \$1.29 billion to \$1,26 billion.

The company said the sudden decline in drilling had forced it to impose sharp cost-cutting measures. Since last January, it has reduced its work force by 15 percent, to 17,000 employees. Capital spending, planned earlier at \$350 million this year, has been sliced to \$310 million, and Mr. Kistler said that next year it would be "about one-third" the

The company's problems are also reflected in the value of its stock, which has plunged from more than \$40 a share a year ago to about \$20 in trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Hughes's current problems, meanwhile, follow an almost constant growth between 1973 and 1981. This growth was fueled by the Arab oil embargo in 1973, which created rich incentives for new drilling. The year earlier, Hughes, which had been owned by Howard Hughes,

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 6)

cludes Greece, which joined the community only last year and whose figures are not comparable the economy will start to pick up. But Mr. Baldrige said "we feel quite confident" that inflation will ministers at a meeting last week pledged to keep the fight against with those of other member states, not speed up in 1983, and the inprice rises and excessive public spending at the forefront of ecothe office said. dex will register an increase of between 5 percent and 6 percent. Officials said the gloomy unem-

NYSE Prices Off; Dow at 990.99

than three years.

Prices in U.S. Up 0.5%

As Housing Costs Rise

described the substantial decline in

inflation since he took office as

one of the main achievements of his economic program. But this has come at least partly as a result of the deep and prolonged reces-sion, which has driven unemploy-

ment up to a post World War II

Administration officials expect only "noderate" growth next year, which will probably leave unemployment still above 9 percent. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Re-

gan told reporters Monday that

economists tell me" the best that

"we can hope for is somewhere be-

tween 3 and 4 percent (growth) in

By Philip Stephens

BRUSSELS - The number of

unemployed in the European Community soared to 11.5 million

last month, but the inflation rate

fell to its lowest point for more

Recession pushed the unemploy-

ment total to another postwar high

of 10.3 percent of the working

population in October, compared to a revised 10.2 percent the previ-ous month, the EC's statistics off-

ice said Tuesday. The total ex-

Unemployment Rises in EC,

But Inflation at 3-Year Low

record of 10.4 percent.

Resters
NEW YORK — Wall Street stock prices closed lower for the third consecutive trading day as investors showed concern that the near-term dip in interest rates was stalled and that the economic re-

By Caroline Atkinson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Consumer price inflation in the United States accelerated to 0.5 percent in Octo-

ber, a 5.9 percent annual rate,

spurred by increased housing costs, but the increase still left the

inflation rate for the year at its

lowest level in six years, the gov-ernment reported Tuesday.

Rising housing prices, sharply higher costs for home fuel, and in-

creased rents were largely respon-sible for the acceleration in infla-

tion last month, the Labor Depart-

ment report said. Department offi-

cials cautioned, however, that the

housing component in the consum-

er price index has "some prob-

The monthly increase in the con-

sumer price index in October com-

pared with increases of 0.2 percent in September and 0.3 percent in

August. So far this year, consumer prices

have risen at an annual rate of 4.9

percent, the Labor Department

said. Commerce Secretary Mal-colm Baldrige predicted Tuesday that the index increase by the end

of the year would be in the range

of 5 percent. This is sharply lower

than the 8.9 percent recorded for all of 1981 and 12.4 percent infla-

tion rate in 1980. The annual rise

for this year would be the lowest since 1976, when prices climbed by

4.8 percent. Mr. Baldrige does not see a fur-

ther decline in inflation next year,

when the administration predicts

Nov. 15

covery was faltering.
The Dow Jones industrial average closed under 1,000 for the first time since the final trading day of October, ending off 9.01 points to 990.99. The drop added to a 10.85-point decline Friday and a 21.25point fall Monday.

The index had been up more

than two points early in the mornhunting, but closed near its low for the day. Losing issues outpaced advances 2 to 1 as volume of 72.92 million shares continued Monday's moderate pace

The market is now bending down under the weight of poor economic numbers," said Robert Stovall, an analyst with Dean

Analysts said that investors had been willing to overlook poor economic news as long as there was a chance that there would be good news about interest rates.

The Federal Reserve Board cut the discount rate from 9% percent to 9 percent Friday, prompting a drop Monday in the prime interest rate at most banks to 11% percent. But analysts said that, while they expected the Fed to sustain its looser economic policy, another drop in the discount rate would likely not come before the end of the year, if at all.

Adding to interest rate concerns was a statement Tuesday by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. president, Kenneth Thygerson, that conventional 30-year mortgage loans had dropped as low as they were likely to go.

A rise in U.S. consumer prices

surprised some analysts. Also of concern analysts said. was the announcement Tuesday by durable goods orders fell 4.9 per-cent in October compared with a 0.4-percent rise in September. On top of all this, analysts said, the market is historically weak about this time of year. "There's an old saying that the bears have

Thanksgiving and the bulls have Christmas." Mr. Stovall said. Brokerage house stocks regained some of the ground they lost Mon-day. E.F. Hutton (ex-dividend) rose % to 40% while Merrill Lynch was up 1¼ to 60. But Paine Webber, which had been strong in recent weeks, fell 1% to 44%.

Market Closed

All financial markets in Japan were closed Tuesday for a public the Commerce Department that

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more more forcefully into the de-lyelopment of a synthetic fuels in-dustry, such an industry may not materialize, Ashland's chairmen, Corp. conceded that market condi-tions have changed so dramatically Arabs to Meet on Oil Price Dispute

on in Kentucky for more than 10

"The nation faces a dilemma,"

he said. "If we rely on the free

market with only limited govern-

ment assistance synthetic fuels may not be available in the next

crisis when they will be badly

Even the U.S. Synthetic Fuels

By Thomas Thomson

By Martha Hamilton

WASHINGTON - Ashland Oil

and Becktel have withdrawn from

one of the last remaining U.S. syn-

thetic fuels projects, writing off millions of dollars and suggesting

a likat novemment attempts to devel-

op a synthetic fuels industry are

Unless the government wants to

KUWAIT - Arab oil exporters meet here this week to discuss how to wert a price war threatening the Organization of Petroleum Exportng Countries. The 10 members of line Organization of Arab Petrole-tin, Exporting Countries were to start informal meetings Tuesday hight before a ministerial session Wednesday

Oil ministry sources said the prierity in the informal talks would be to consider ways of preventing price-cutting war between OPEC's Gulf members and other sellers whom they accuse of disre-landing pricing and production

The sources said the talks were important because they were the asi scheduled gathering of a group

99113

0.5723 0.67064

Per U.S.S

CURRENCY RATES

Inserbank exchange rates for Nov. 23, excluding bank service charges.

1: D.M. F.F. ILL Gldr.

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7720 19.5145 4.699 3.784 17.3175

4.0453 ...

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2.278.6 574.45 205.74 2.65

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23775 6.5802 1.337.65 2,7277 7,7023 1,507.95

| U.S.5 | Equiv | I.S.5 | I.S.

Dollar Values Per Currency 1155

Set front. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of)00. (x) Units of 1,000.

month's ministerial meeting of the

13-member organization. The OAPEC members who are also members of OPEC will discuss the date of next month's potentially stormy meeting the sources said. The venue has al-ready been switched from Lagos, reportedly to Vicana, and at least one Gulf state has reportedly pro-posed that the date be changed

from Dec. 9 to Dec. 18. Several key ministers will be absent from the Kuwait meeting, the sources said. The Saudi oil minis-ter, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, is unlikely to attend, they said, as are the ministers of Algeria, Qatar

and the United Arab Emirates. Their absence would appear to have no political significance. OAPEC is a mainly technical body that coordinates oil industry devel-opment in the Arab world. It has no formal pricing role.

445 79.295 526,34 29.534 0.3515 6.6702 250,33 14.591 76.57 4.4864

Equiv.

0.4723 Singupore 5
0.8876 S. Adricon rend
0.0014 S. Koreas wes
0.0084 Spenish penelu
0.1223 Swedish krons
0.0267 Talwas 5
0.0446 Thei bahl
0.2723 S.A.E. dirhom

MANAGED COMMODITY ACCOUNTS

28.56 ° 14.2356 164.63 0.1123

7,595 40,55 22,4214

PERFORMANCE RESULTS FOR COMPTREND IL BEGINNING EQUITIES OF \$100,000 ON JANUARY 1 OF EACH YEAR

try sources said.

yielded the following after all charges: IN 1980: +165% IN 1981: + 137% As of NOVEMBER 18, 1982 EQUITY STOOD AT \$149,786.41

More than \$6,000,000 currently Call or write Royall Frazier at TAPMAN, Trend Analysis and Portfolio Management, Inc., Wall Street Plazo, New York, New York 10005 212-269-1041 Telex BMI 667 173 UW.

about \$800 million by shutting down the Colony oil-shale project in Colorado and caused Sohio last month to write off millions of dollars invested in a synthetic fuels project in Wyoming.

even with maximum federal assistance, which is limited under the A combination of uncertainty Energy Security Act, the current oil market and other economic over crude oil prices, the massive capital investment needed to build conditions dictate serious probthe project, the possibility of conlems for projects as large as Breckstruction cost overrups on such a inridge," the agency said in a state-ment "regretting" the cancellation. The Breckinridge project fell large project and tax law changes that made the project less attrac-tive led to the decision to suspend the Breckinridge project, Mr. Hall

The Breckinridge project and Sohio's Hampshire project were fi-nalists for the first financial assistance that the synfuel agency would have awarded on its own have been increasing in recent weeks. The Gulf states say they are tire of bearing the burden of de-fending OPEC's \$34-a-barrel The agency inherited two shale-oil projects, including Colony, that had already won support from the Department of Energy before the

Synthetic Fuels Corp. itself were born in a time when oil prices were skyrocketing and it seemed that synthetic fuels would soon become an economic alternative.

es down, leaving the nascent industry in thin air. "Conservation is here to stay,"

said Representative Tom Corcoran, an Illinois Republican Conservation has beaten synfuels." Mr. Corcoran said he had written President Ronald Reagan, recommending that the latter pull the plug" on the Synthetic Fuels Corp. "Unless we come forward with 100 percent guarantees, Ashland and others are not going to buy it."

fuels industry argue that respond-ing to passing market conditions is short-sighted and that to abandon support for synfucl now would cost the nation dearly in the fu-ture. The softness in the oil market will not last, Michael S. Koleda, president of the National Council on Synthetic Fuels Production, has often noted.

"The future development of a synthetic fuels industry, so vital to national security, must remain a priority with our government," Ashland's Mr. Hall said.

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE



Crédit Commercial de France has announced a reorganization of its international department. Charles de CROISSET will second Jean de ROQUEFEUIL in the management of the department.

Responsibilities within the department will be as follows:



investment banking - Gérard ENGEL; foreign branches - Roger LAU; correspondent banking - Louis RIGANO; commodity trade finance -Philippe de MONTJOU; administration, subsidiaries Pierre GUERDER, Jérôme LE MASSON; foreign exchange - Paul PASSIEUX; export-import finance -Jean-Claude DAMERVAL

The offers made by

Charterhouse Japhet plc

on behalf of

Woolworth Holdings plc

(formerly called Paternoster Stores plc)

for the whole of the issued share capital of

F. W. Woolworth p.l.c.

became unconditional in all respects on 12th November, 1982

November, 1982

On Wednesday November 17th, before several dignitaries, the BOUYGUES Company of France erected the final precast segment of the Buhiyan bridge in Kuwait.

The Bubiyan bridge is a 2.5 kilometer precess, prestressed concrete structure linking the Island of Bubiyan to mainland Kuwait. This impressive project was designed by Pierre RICHARD, research Director of the BOUYGUES Group, with the help of this design office engineers and technical staff. It is the culmination of ten years of re-

search, implementing a series of innovative techniques in architecture, structural engineering precasting erection and prestressing.

BOUYGUES submitted the project in 1980, in conjunction with a design contest sponsored by the gouvernment of Koweit, competing against leading companies from Europe, the United States and the Far East.

The Kuwaitai Ministry of Public Works, represented by Mr Mohammed AL SANI and Mr Ali ABOULLAH and assisted by their advisor, Mr Tony MIDELLES from the American Far Land States and the Far East.

MIRELLES from the American Federal Highway Administration, sele ed the BOUYGUES proposal from among several concrete and steel bridge designs. The BOUYGUES design offered innovative and interest-ing technical aspects, coupled with a shorter construction period and a

The contract was signed on May 4, 1981, the first segment was cast on February 12, 1982 and erected on June 19, 1982, for a nine-month time lapse between the precasting and erection phases. Furthermore, the bridge will be delivered four months ahead of the initial contract schedule. BOUYGUES wishes to take this opportunity to tank the SETRA (Technical Research Organisation for the French Roads and Bridges Adminis tration) the LCPC (Central Laboratory of the French Roads and Bridges Administration) and the ANVAR (National Agency for the Promotion of Research), for their role in the studies and timely execution of large-scale test models, built during the brief period preceding project erection.

Notice of Redemption to the Holders of CITY OF MARSEILLES

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Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the above loan. Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. as Fiscal Agent, has effected the drawing by lot relating to the annual redemption instalment of U.S. 864,000. becoming due on December 19th, 1982.

Taking into consideration the Notes repurchased or drawn by lot in previous years, and taking into consideration the notes presented for payment persuant to the holders' option in 1981, the following note numbers will become reimbursable at 101% on and after December 19th, 1982.

no. 479 to 484 inclusive no. 501 to 504 inclusive no. 651 to 659 inclusive no. 689 to 697 inclusive no. 711 to 712 inclusive

no. 998 to 1000 inclusive no. 1038 to 1052 inclusive no. 1062 to 1070 inclusive

They should be presented for payment with all unmatured coupons attached at the offices of the paying agents mentioned on the Notes and in the prospectus. The aggregate principal amount of Notes remaining outstanding after December 19th, 1962 will be U.S. 8652,000...

Notes redeemable in previous years and not yet presented for payment: 1; 3; 21; 100-103; 153; 3299; 3320-3321; 4266-4268; 5335.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG Société Anonyme

Luxembourg, November 1982.

New Secrecy Breach Is Alleged by IBM

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service

NEW YORK - International Business Machines has settled a lawsuit against one of three former employees it accused of stealing corporate secrets but has added new accusations to its suit against the two other defendants.

In papers filed Monday in the New York state Supreme Court, IBM said two former senior engineers, Lewis C. Eggebrecht and Pe-ter J. Stearns, had served as paid consultants for an IBM competitor starting last April. The new charges were in addition to those described in the previous complaint against the engineers.

The original suit, filed in September, accused the three IBM employees of forming a company, Bridge Technology Inc., to market devices for the personal computer field based on proprietary knowledge of IBM's developments in the field.

IBM dismissed the three and filed the suit after its own security force conducted an undercover investigation in which one of the defendants, William W. Erdman, was taped as he tried to sell products and designs to Tecmar Inc., a Cleveland-based manufacturer of products that attach to IBM's personal computer.

IBM said it had settled its com-

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The undersigned announces that as from 29th November 1982 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 19 of the CDRs Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, plc., each repr. 50 shares, will be payable with DRs. 9,07(re interim dividend for the year ending 31st December 1982) 4, p. per share. Tax credit 5.8570 = DRs. 3.99 err CDR Non-residents of the United

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plaint against Mr. Erdman, a former marketing executive.

Mr. Erdman, without admitting liability, consented to a permanent injunction prohibiting him from disclosing or using IBM confidential information or trade secrets, the corporation said. He also agreed to pay back a portion of his past salary, to make full disclosure to IBM about his activities with the other defendants and to testify at the trial, the company said.

"We got what we wanted." IBM's spokesman, Edward Nanas, said in explaining the settlement. Neither Mr. Erdman nor his attorney, John R. Bartels, could be reached for comment Monday.

The new charges against Mr. Eg-gebrecht and Mr. Stearns say the two engineers consulted for Syntrex Inc. of Eatontown, New Jersey, a manufacturer of word processors and other office equip-ment. According to the amended suit, the two men worked on a device that allows the Syntrex word processor to communicate with IBM System 34 and System 38

According to IBM's complaint, Mr. Stearns and Mr. Eggebrecht visited Syntrex several times and, at one time, Mr. Eggebrecht gave Syntrex a design for a device that contained proprietary information. IBM also said Syntrex and Mr. Stearns had drafted and exchanged contracts pertaining to the consulting, but they were not signed. IBM did not say how it had learned of the consulting

William J. Greer, the attorney representing the two engineers, said they had been consulting on their own time and that IBM was making "a mountain out of a mole hill."

According to Mr. Greer, the two ingineers had visited Syntrex to discuss financing a new company they hoped to form. In the discussions, Syntrex said it was having trouble connecting its word pro-cessors to the IBM computer. Mr. Greer said the two IBM engineers per share. Tax credit E-85/U = 1016. 3.59
per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit had offered to help Syntrex, not by when the relevant tax treaty meets this fa.

Offering proprietary information to help syntrex not by helping interpret publicly. but by helping interpret publicly available IBM manuals.

"It was something that their men could easily have done themselves but it would have taken them two weeks," Mr. Greer said.

EUROPEAN

Oil Surplus Hurting Hughes Tool (Continued from Page 9) the late financier, was sold in a \$150-million stock offering and be-

came a publicly held concern. The company immediately began a series of acquisitions, keeping drill bits as its largest single product line but broadening into other kinds of oil field products and ser-

The downturn in oil drilling is having its greatest impact on the relatively small, independent oilmen who went deeply into debt in recent years to purchase rigs, which range in price from \$125,000 to more than \$10 million. Since 1980, these oilmen have been joined by outside investors in a frantic rush to find oil.

Analysts maintain that oil drill-

ing — as well as Hughes's business
— has not yet hit bottom. "I'd be astounded if they don't report a But Hughes has not been im-

continued falloff in the fourth quarter," said Fred Z. Mills Jr. of Rotan Mosle Inc. in Houston.

At Hughes, senior executives say they did not expect the drilling boom to be repeated. But they add that the reduced level of drilling this year, and an expanding surplus of rigs, had reduced the cost of drilling by 25 percent.

Because of the declining costs, "the deals will come back," Mr. Kistler said. He maintained that a gradual increase in drilling activity will begin next year.

In the years since it became a publicly held concern. Hughes has occupied one of the most enview positions in the oil industry. The antic rush to find oil.

Many of those oil operations are used by Mr. Hughes to finance his now facing foreclosure on the interests in motion pictures, air-bank loans they took out to craft and other ventures, had a rapidly expanding market and saw its net income increase by an aver-

of drill bits have advanced substantially, its share of the expanding market has been enoted in Smith International Inc. of Newport Beach, California, Smith, whose drill bit sales in the early 1970s amounted to less than half those of Hughes, has almost pulled

While drill bits remain Hughes's largest product line, other oil field products and services have grown in recent years to account for al-

most half of its saled Mr. Kistler said the depressed conditions in the ril industry may provide "fine opportunities for

other acquisitions For now, he emphasized that the company would be handscapped. by flat or even declining carnings until there is an improvement in the level of oil drilling. "This com-- isn't going to do any better until

W. German GNP Expected to Rise 1% in '83

BONN — West Germany's gross national product will grow a real 1 percent in 1983 after a 1 percent decline this year, the government's Council of Economic Advisers predicted Tuesday in their annual re-

William A. Kistler Jr.

The advisers had made the same

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service

the U.S. nuclear industry have be-

gun to express disappointment

with the Reagan administration,

on which they had once pinned their hopes for a reversal of the in-dustry's precipitous decline. The industry's two largest trade

associations, the Atomic Industrial

Forum and the American Nuclear

Society, met here last week, and

unlike most conventions, the spirit

Expressions of disenchantment

with the nuclear policies of the administration were repeated in offi-

cial speeches, news conferences and informal chats.

hasn't been helped all that much

by the Reagan administration."

said Theodore Stern, executive vice

president of Westinghouse Elec-

tric, one of the largest suppliers of

nuclear reactors, at a lunch with

try is tragic," asserted Howard W. Wahl, vice president of the Bechtel

Power Corp., reflecting the tone of the forum's annual conference.

which more than 1,000 industry

members attended. "Because nu-

clear power has become so politi-cized, and because it lacks the

Mr. Wahl said that given the

current environment, he would not

recommend that any utility build a

nuclear power plant until condi-tions improve. He and other indus-

try leaders blamed what they termed a lack of leadership on the part of the administration for con-

tributing to the lack of progress on

strong bipartisan leadership it re-

"The state of the nuclear indus-

reporters last Tuesday.

The nuclear power industry

was glum.

plants."

nuclear energy.

WASHINGTON - Leaders of

U.S. Nuclear Industry

Starts to Assail Reagan

of nuclear waste and the slow pace

of efforts to reform the nuclear

regulatory apparatus.

They also referred to a lack of

priority on one-step licensing and

other measures that the industry argues would speed plant construc-tion and licensing. Leaders also

said there was insufficient invest-

ment in reprocessing spent nuclear

Industry leaders gave several reasons for pessimism. Growth of domestic nuclear power is at a vir-

tual standstill. No new orders for

nuclear reactors have been placed

since 1978, plans to construct 16-nuclear units have been canceled so far in 1982 and prospects for new plant orders in the near future

Many people in the industry had

been reluctant to blame the admin-

istration for their difficulties. President Ronald Reagan has issued

endorsements of nuclear power,

and his administration's agencies

dealing with nuclear power are staffed with officials who come

Energy offered a series of propos-als designed to accelerate the

building and licensing of nuclear

power plants. Those included proposais to require centralized review

for prospective plants before a util-

ity decides to apply for a construc-

tion permit.

Last month the Dengriment of

from the nuclear power industry.

fuel and in related projects.

Government budget planning assumes zero growth in 1983 after a 1-percent decline in 1982.
The advisers' report said economic data published since the

special report was made have pro-

prediction in a special report is-sued Oct. 11 at the government's request. vided no reason to revise their ini-tial forecasts generally. It said favorable economic factors will be insufficient to bring about complete recovery but noted

that upturns in expectations have in the past reinforced pressure for But the group said it will be im-

possible to say before 1984 whether lasting and strong recov-ery can be achieved, especially in the area of employment. The advisers said key industrial countries have not yet found their

way out of economic stagnation so the danger of a downturn in the world economy is not yet removed. The success of some countries, Specifically, they cited the administration's failure to persuade Congress to enact legislation establishing a timetable for the disposal

including the United States, in stabilizing their economies should. however, cause interest rates to fall further during 1983, although the pace of the decline will slow from recent levels, they said.

The report said modest wage settlements appear more likely be-

cause of the current high level of unemployment and because fiscal policies have been aimed at restoring confidence that has been too through years of growing public deficits.

The report assumes average growth of about 2 percent in world trade in 1983.

The report predicts that West German exports will grow a real 2.5 percent in 1983 from this year. giving little strength to the econo-my, and that imports will grow?

Private spending will decrease I percent in 1983 after a 2-percent decline this year, and inflature is expected to rise 4 percent after a 5 percent increase in 1982, it said.

Public sector spending next year is likely to grow 3 percent and revenue by about 4.5 percent, creating a public sector deficit of 70.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$27.6 billion), 5 billion DM less than in

Lloyd's Striving to Complete Plan on Reinsurance Audits

By David Keefe Renters

LONDON - Lloyd's of London, the world's largest insurance market, says its audit working group hopes to have new rules on reinsurance arrangements ready for implementation by the Dec. 31, 1982, audit of underwriters.

The announcement of work on the new rules, which would deal with disclosures that underwriting agents must make of their reinsurance agreements, was made on Monday. The story of Lloyd's tan-gled reinsurance problems had taken another turn earlier in the day with the resignation of the chairman of Minet Holdings, Britain's fifth largest insurance broker.

Minet is under investigation by both Lloyd's and the British Department of Trade.

and approval of engineering adjustments needed for safety rea-Industry sources said reinsurance arrangements, whereby insons and to limit the scope of hearsurers lay off the risks they insure ings on licensing applications.

They also included plans to with other insurers, are at the heart of the biggest crisis Lloyd's has faced in its 300-year history. adopt one-step licensing to replace the current two-stage system and to allow advance approval of sites

The Alexander Howden Group, which is also under investigation by Lloyds and the Department of Trade, is also involved in rein-

surance arrangements. Howden is a subsidiary of Alexander & Alexander

1982, the report said.

ander Services of the United industry sources said onderwriters can often have beneficial interests in reinsurance com-

members of the syndicates on whose behalf they underwrite busi-They said underwriters and brukers can also have other relationships with reinsurance entities that could be construed as creating a

panies that are not revealed to the

conflict of interest. The audit working group was formed recently to look into the general audit requirements of underwriters and to see whether re-

ommendations for greater disclosure could be implemented by the end of the year, the sources said. The resignation of John

Wallrock, the Minet chairman came three weeks after he had assumed the executive chairmanship of two Minet companies whose chairman, Peter Dixon, suspended himself from his duties at the request of Lloyd's.

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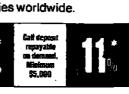
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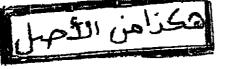
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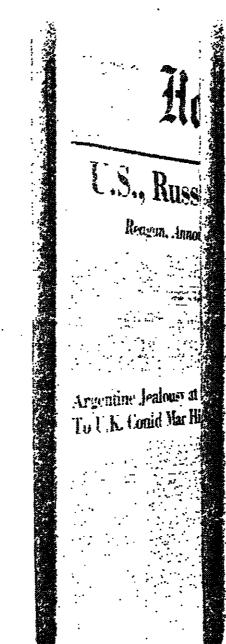
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U.S. Money Rates Nov. 23

Paris Commodities

Changes in Rate of Demand Contribution to Real GNP

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slump in exports which is the prime factor for the current stagnation of business. The Government is finding it

impossible to take to bolder measures, such as income tax cut, because it faces the prospect of tax revenue shortages of over ¥6 trillion for the current fiscal year. The government's refusal to raise public workers' wages to reduce budget deficit will tend to slow consumption. In order to make both ends meet, the Government is being forced to issue additional bonds amounting to ¥ 3.9 trillion. This will apply an upward pressure on long-term interest rates and could put further drag on busi-

tions is about the only measure

4) Nothing can be done to the

ness capital investment and housing. The persistent weakness of the yen is nothing but the reflection of the weakness of the Japanese economy itself with a built-in problem of massive fiscal deficits to which a clear solution is yet to be worked out. In order to dissipate the dark cloud over the Japanese econo-

my, the first business in order

on the domestic front will be to

embark on really serious efforts to reduce fiscal deficits. Whoever may succeed Zenko Suzuki in the top post, it will become mandatory for him to present the nation with a more viable and solid medium-range program to achieve fiscal balance and administrative streamlining. That alone will be able to lead to well-programmed and firm actions on the part of private businesses.

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London Metals

Nov. 23 Figures in sterling per meiric ton. Silver in pence per troy cunce. den: \$2,00 \$72.0

Cash Prices

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Nov. 23

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Zurich 494.50 495.75 -5.50
London 494.50 495.75 -5.50
New York 496.00 - - 4.50
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Gold Options (prices in \$/02.)

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Bolivia Is Given 2-Month Delay on Debt Repayment

The Associated Press

LA PAZ — Bolivia has won a two-month reprieve on payment of \$932.5 million in debts to foreign banks, the government has announced. Finance Minister Ernesto Aranibar said a committee representing the 128 creditor banks agreed to the postponement so Bolivia could work out a new refi-

nancing plan. Mr. Aranibar's meeting last week in New York with the com-mittee, headed by the Bank of America, was the first since Bolivia halted payment of its foreign debt obligations in September.

The minister said at a news conference Monday that, in February, Bolivia would give the banks a plan for rescheduling its \$301.5 million in short-term obligations and \$631 million in medium- and long-term debt,

NEW LOWE- 3 ConEd Spin

Samuel Montagu Plans' To Enter 2 Asian Cities Reuters
HONG KONG — The merchant

bank Samuel Montagu & Co. an-nounced Tuesday that it will start full branch operations in Hong. Kong and Singapore this week. Samuel Montagu is 60 percent owned by Midland Bank and 40. percent owned by Actua Life and Casualty of the United States.

South Korea Contracts Increasing in '82

SEOUL - South Korean firms won foreign construction contracts worth \$10.8 billion in the first 10 months this year, up from \$10.5 billion in the 1981 period, industry sources said Tuesday.

The sources said they expected contracts for the whole year to match last year's total of \$13.7 bil-

(Advertisement)

Lack of foresight on policy aggravates slump in Japanese economy

After a continuous aggravation since last autumn, many of the Japanese economic indicators are showing signs of bottoming out after July. But this does not necessarily ensure_optimism for the future. The stimulation package announced by the Government early in October is not powerful enough, while the political upheaval triggered by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's announcement to resign has obscured the fate of the all-important administrative reform and fiscal restructuing, and the out-

look for business as well Personal consumption

Since the latter part of last fiscal year, Japan's economic growth has been sustained by domestic demand, in place of external demand that played that role previously. However, about the only area of domestic demand showing expansion of any significance is personal consumption, with corporate investment and housing continuing weak.

According to the national income statistics, private housing in the April-June period rose 3.2 per cent after inflation over the preceding period. This seemingly robust gain, however, was a product of inadequacy in seasonal adjustment. Compared with a year earlier, private housing during that period marked a drop. In comparison with the preceding period, seasonally-adjusted housing starts decreased 1.1 per cent in the January-March period, increased 2.2 per cent during April-June, and decreased 2.3 per cent in July and August. Any significant increase in housing starts appears to be ruled out in the future as interest on housing loan is set to he raised and there no longer is absolute shortage of homes.

Capital investment by private enterprises is projected to rise 10 per cent or so during the current fiscal year, according to surveys conducted by major institutions. This figure, however, can be deceptive as an indicator of the trend of business capital investment as a whole In fiscal 1981, for example, investment by enterprises covered by these surveys

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also rose by some 10 per cent, but capital investment as measured in the national income statistics increased by a mere 0.6 per cent. The difference is explained by the fact that these surveys on capital investment are biased for big enterprises, missing smaller businesses whose investment is

falling sharply. In the current fiscal year, capital expenditures of smaller firms don't look like turning upward because of sluggish exports and housing, a levelling off in personal consumption, and uncertainty over the future. Since, moreover, even big businesses are revising downward their investment programs, capital investment as a whole will remain in the

Following a strong rise in early months of this year, personal consumption is somewhat slowing down recently. Seasonally-adjusted private consumption, according to the family expenditure survey, decreas-ed 0.4 per cent in July-September and 0.1 per cent in October December, last year. They rose sharply by 3.8 per cent in January-March but stayed flat in April-June, this year, respectively, over the preceding period. The average for July-August was up a modest 1.3 per cent over that for

the preceding three months. Increase in consumer spending, moreover, is taking place primarily in services, such as education, entertainment and medicare. Growth of spending for goods is relatively limited, meaning that impact on production is not so extensive as the rate of increase in

consumption might suggest. Nor is optimism justified for the future. For one thing, consumer price advance has quickened a little bit after August, if not jeopardizing the basic stability. Another worrying factor is the rising mood for restraint on wage increase in private industries along with the Government's decision to freeze wages for public workers. Also putting a drag on consumption in real terms is the continuous rise in tax payment and social insurance

<u>Exports</u>

Exports continue to fall behind the year-earlier level for a variety of reasons - prolonged slump in industrialized economies, resultant delay in inventory liquidation in export markets, and slump in the developing world involving both oil producing and non-oil producing countries.

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end. Compared with the

preceding period, the seasonal-ly-adjusted production index

was down 1.0 per cent in January-March and down 1.6

per cent in April-June, but it

went by up by 1.4 per cent in

July-August. Similarly, ship-

ments have stopped declining,

and the inventory ratio has turned upward after May or

In a bid to deal with sluggish-

ness in demand, the Govern-

ment laid down on October 8 a

package of measures amount-

ing, in terms of the cost of

projects involved, to ¥2,070

billion. In announcing the

package, the Government said it would boost the economy's

growth by 0.7 percentage point,

sending the fiscal 1982 growth

But the announced measures

1) Appropriations for public

works lack a solid basis as

¥400 billion worth is simply

borrowing from next fiscal

year's budget, which makes it dubious if projects to be financed this way can get under

way during the current fiscal

year. Another ¥500 billion

worth of projects to be imple-

mented by local governments may be hard to materialize

because of difficulties facing

2) As for housing, projects to

be financed by private funds

local governments' finance.

have the following problems:

rate to 3.4 per cent.

Government's policy

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to speak of.

But there are signs that the drop is coming to an end. Exports in dollar value on a customs basis rose 0.7 per cent over the preceding month after seasonal adjustment in September, compared with the continuous drop from May through August The export volume index also rose a seasonally adjusted 2.0 per cent in September, compared with a 5.6 per cent drop in

August. These trends don't seem to indicate a an upturn in exports. The value of export letters of credit received in September, for example, declined 6.1 per cent from the same month of last year - the ninth consecutive drop. There aren't growth products and booming markets around. Exports, therefore, are expected to stay stagnant at the present level for some time to come.

Among official demand contracts for public works in-vestment, which plays a role stimulate business, was up 8.1 per cent over a year earlier in April-June on the strength of the frontloaded execution. The growth rate, however, was down sharply to 1.6 per cent in July-September. For the six months to September, the growth rate was 4.7 per cent, compared with the 10.3 per cent in the preceding six months. The reason for the weaker growth was a low level of contracts for public works investment by prefectural and municipal governments whose financial positions are general-

ly deteriorating. It is feared, moreover, that the high contract rate (77.3 per cent as targeted) in the first half of the fiscal year may lead to a sluggish second half.

While mining and manufacturing production remains listless, its decline that started last autumn has nearly come to an are also counted. 3) Measures for smaller enterprises do not go as far as to include investment tax credit; raise of the ceiling on lending to smaller firms by the Government's special financial institu-

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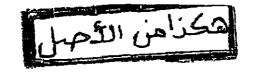
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FLORENCE	16	61	10	50	Overcost	STOCKHOLM	9	48	5	47	Overcosi
FRANKFURT	14	57	3	46	Cloudy	SYDNEY	24	75	20	41	Pair Cast
GENEVA Harare	14 27	57 81	.3	37	Cloudy	TAIPEI	26	79	20	68 88	Overcost
		81 46	Ĭė	61 39	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	19	66	20 10	96 50	
HELSINKI	8		4		Showers	TOKYO	19		13		Overcast
HONG KONG	26	79	22	72	Cloudy			66		55	Overcost
HOUSTON	23	73	20	68	Cloudy	TUNIS	22	72	9	4	Fair
ISTANBUL	14	57	4	39	Fair	VENICE	11	52	3	37	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	12	54	6	4	Cloudy	VIENNA	5	41	1	34	Rain
LAS PALMAS	23	73	20	68	Overcost	WARSAW	В	46	5	41	Rain
LIMA	27	81	21	70	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	20	68	6	4	Feir
LISBON	14	57	12	54	Overcost	ZURICH	12	54	0	32	Cloudy

ngs from the previous 24 hours.

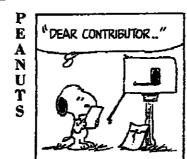
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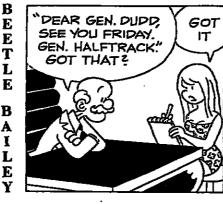














HOW COULD YOU

THAT?

SAY A THING LIKE





HAVE YOU BEEN TAKING MONEY TO

ALLOW INDUSTRIES TO DUMP TOXIC

WASTES ON YOUR LAND?





Parker.



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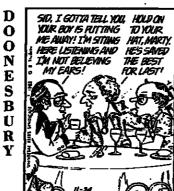
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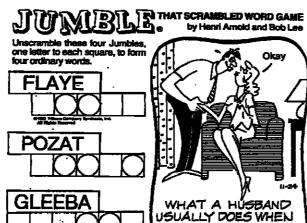












HE WANTS TO GET IN THE LAST WORD. SORIAL Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as sug-

Answer here: Jumbles: SQUAW BELLE JUMBLE EMBRYO

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris

Answer: They come up boiling—BUBBLES





I DREAMED THERE WAS THIS GIGANTIC TURKEY. AN' ALL HE WANTED TO EAT WAS US 1"

BOOKS

AND MORE

By Andrew A. Rooney. 242 pp. \$12.95. Atheneum, 597 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Anne Chamberlin

A NDY ROONEY has planted himself smack in the middle of the American predicament and taken it for his own: Shorter and wider than he'd like to be ("sturdy," his mother liked to say), his closet stuffed with clothes he can't wear until he's lost 10 pounds (or maybe 20) and ties thathave a spot on them somewhere. Last time he washed his socks, he came out with seven that didn't match.

Coming to terms with all this ("I'm going to give up trying to wear socks in pairs") in a daffy and beguiling way has made Andy Rooney a one-man institution in the United States. Sundays he's on "60 Minutes," dem-Sundays he's on "60 Minutes," demonstrating how many pants, shirts, coats and undershirts he can hang on a doorknob, and berating the coathanger designers. Three times a week he writes a syndicated newspaper column, 127 of which are gathered in this book. In a few spare words he details the madeap minutae of his daily life, shares his observations about this shares his observations about this cuckoo's nest we all inhabit and tells you how he thinks things could be improved.

His problems are Everyperson's. He waits all day for the floor sander, who never comes. He pays the yard man never comes. He pays the yard man more each year to send a substitute worker who does ever shoddier work. He has trouble shedding weight and keeping a grip on his sense of purpose. ("Certain jobs I'm faced with bring on a feeling I'd rather go lie down than do them.") His garage is a mess. ("If I need a Philips screwdriver, it's easier to go out and buy a new one than to find any of the three I already own.") Some of the stuff in his freezer may date from 1976. his freezer may date from 1976. ("When we stow something in the freezer, it's Goodby Charley.") He doesn't like to "think and lift on the same day." but the demands of life keep blurring the line. Somewhere, he thinks, there is "someone as good at finding things as I am at losing them." He is a newspaper junkie, Satur-days he buys two copies of the same paper to be sure to have one to him-self. "I want the whole thing or none of it." If he misses the paper one day, "there's going to be a hole in my information storage system for the rest of my life." He also turns on the radio

world hadn't come to an end." If he ventures outdoors, all birds seem to look like sparrows, even after he buys a bird book. He "wouldn't know a sycamore if it fell on me," and notices that the "bark and leaf samples in my books don't look like the bark and leaves on my trees."

When it comes to the big picture, he wonders if we wouldn't be better off

every morning "to make sure the

with a king. Or maybe a dictator. "What we could use is a real Mr. Nice Guy." He suggests that the housing market would prosper if there were companies that shrink houses instead of enlarging them, and that the speed limit should vary according to the skill of the driver. "I know people who are safer driving 75 than my sister is driving 35. She's a basically good person, but she's a lousy driver.

If he's ever elected to Congress, he threatens to pass a law outlawing tomatoes and melous, except when they're in season. As things stand now, the "federal government has a tomato... perfect in every respect, except you can't eat it." He suspects that it wouldn't hurt one of

Trove of Musical Scores Is Found in Warehouse

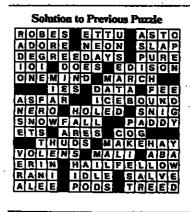
these tomatoes if a truck ran over it.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - A treasure-trove of musical manuscripts by George Ger-shwin, Cole Porter and Richard Rodgers has been discovered in a Warner Brothers warehouse in New Jersey. The find — of up to 70 crates.
— includes scores for many important works, as well as rare and unpub-

lished songs.

It was long the practice to publish only hit songs, and not until the late 50s did recording complete scores become a general practice. Thus, much theatrical material, from even the most popular shows, is lost.





Rooney and typewriter. "The driver might think he'd hit a rock, but no real damage would be

done to either the truck or the toma-

This gives you an idea of the sweep of Andy Rooney's concerns. He works with the skill of a man who has been at the typewriter professionally since World War II, when he first started writing for The Stars and Stripes, And not just any old types riter. He uses a 1920 Underwood, and if it ever gets stolen he'll never write again. Sort of He's collected 17 others just like his trusted Underwood, just in case. He tried an electric typewriter, "but there's no use pretending you can use machinery that thinks faster than you do. An electric typewriter is ready to

go before I have anything to say.

Yet skilled as they are, there is a thin quality to these essays, when you stack them up against the work of others — E.B. White or James Thurber, say — who have mined the same nur But White and Thurber were writing in another time, when a writer had room to roam. Andy Rooney has an audience on his hands with the attention span of a flea, whether they read him on the page or watch him on the tube. In the context of his working conditions, he's about as funny and as profound as people will hold still for. You just hope the industrial scale of his output doesn't wear him out. We already know he won't run ont of typewriters.

Anne Chamberlin, a Washington writer, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times This list is based on reports from more than LAN brokstores throughout the United States. Weekgas ist are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

lean M. Auel
E. T. THE EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL STORY BOOK, by
William Korwinkle FOUNDATION'S EDGE, by

Judith Kranz 2010: ODYSSEY TWO, by Arthur C. Clarke
CROSSINGS, by Danielle Steet
DIFFERENT SEASONS, by

Vonnegot 13 ...2 LIFE SENTENCES, by Elizabeth

NONFICTION

NONFICTION

AND MORE BY ANDY
ROONEY by Andrew A ROOSEY.

IANE FONDA'S WORKOUT
BOOK by Jame Fonds
BLIVING LOVING AND
LEARNING by Lee Buscaglis.

WHEN BAD THINGS HAPPEN
TO GOOD PEOPLE by Hands S.
Kushner Kushner
LIFE EXTENSION, by Durk
Pearson and Sandy Shaw
MEGATRENDS, by John

Naisbut KEEPING FAITH, by Juney 8 THE ONE MINUTE MANAGER, by Kenneth Blanchard
and Spencer Johnson
4 THE PALL OF FREDDIE THE

1 HE FALL OF FREDDIE THE
LEAF, by Lee Buscaglia. —
10 GROWING UP, by Russell Baker. 13
11 HAVING IT ALL by Helen
Grarley Brown.
12 THE G SPOT, by Alice Kahn.
Ladas, Beverly Whipple and John
D. Perry. 7
13 ATLANTIC HIGH, by William
Buckley Jr. 12

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal. South took a simple approach after winning with the heart queen. He led the spade ace followed by the jack, hoping to bring in four tricks in the suit. He was happy to find himself making five tricks when West failed to cover. This was a small triumph for the Chinese finesse, and declarer brought home 10

In the replay the declarer did much worse because he aimed higher, hop-ing for five spade tricks. At the second trick he finessed the diamond queen successfully and tried a spade to the

West won with the spade queen and found a good defense. He cashed the heart king and followed with the dismond king. If he had been allowed to win this, he would have played the other high heart followed by his last

But South took the diamond king with the ace, and was cut off from dummy's spades. West had concealed the diamond nine, and South now

finessed the eight, a play that was lay for right in theory but wrong in practice.

West scored the diamond nink winner winner. cashed his remaining heart winner and led a spade. South was stuck in his hand for down two.

RANC

PARIS

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AAK65 2**4** . Pass Pass Pass

IN.T. Pass 3N.T. Pass West led the heart seven.

SPORTS

Nottingham Forest's Enigmatic Wrangle

LONDON - The club's £1-milion star arrives for training. Local police officers — a sergeant and a constable — are waiting. They are there to evict him from his own club's training ground. He leaves peacefully, later to be photographed jogging through nearby streets with his dog, Fats. Bizarre? We have touched the

ROB HUGHES

merest tip of the strange story of Justin Fashanu and his employer, Nottingham Forest FC, which recently twice conquered Europe and now pursues Liverpool for the English championship.

Fashanu and the club's manager, Brian Clough, are among the unfathomable enigmas of the soccer world, never mind Britain. They may eventually learn to coexist, although the smart money would sooner lavor a union between Lech Walesa and Yuri An-

in the simplest terms, the Fashanu affair is the struggle be-rween a manager/coach who wants to own his players, body and soul, and a player whose burgeoning army includes the inevitable business agent plus, more unusually, a martial arts trainer and an evangelist spiritual adviser.

At the heart of it all is a young man, just turned 21, who has yet to convert potential into achieve-

At this moment, Fashanu remains barred from the club (on full pay of £900 - about \$1,440 a week) while players' union and soccer officials try to penetrate a discord that has festered for a

about guilty parties as about comolex and disappointed ones. drift off, be easily persuaded into things no footballer should do." plex and disappointed ones. enything in common it is that goals are their business and their metier is publicity. Clough's play- with the embittered former pro; or

It is a dilemma not so much

ing days were cruelly stunted by that his new manager is merely injury and his turbulent, at times persecuting him because the goals incomparable, career as a manager has always provided raw conflict parental arm is all that is needed with those who wear his beloved No. 9 shirt, "To listen to Cloughie," says

one discarded center forward, "is to hear he never missed a goal.

We cannot, in that case, feign surprise that Fashanu, with just four goals in 34 games since his £1million transfer from Norwich, is not the manager's blue-eyed boy. He has been dropped, loaned out to other clubs and is now sus-

pended, apparently for failing to turn up on a night the team had a cup match in which he knew he had no chance of playing. He has refused to be loaned our

again to a struggling second divi-sion side. "Clough basically bought me for my potential," he has reasoned. "The onus is on him. He wants me to leave, I want to stay and I'm not getting the opportunity. I'm prepared to start prov-ing myself in the reserves, youth team or whatever, but I don't want to get kicked in the teeth by the

Fashanu, 6-foot-1 and 175 pounds, is a raw diamond, bought for the height, power and menace that had given him a choice be-tween boxing or soccer as a career. The menace, however, shields a naive and impressionable lost soul. Last summer, Fashanu trekked

to Nigeria in successful search of the father who had deserted him as a baby. The boy was finally raised by a wonderfully caring English couple. His Norwich apprentice-ship was under Ken Brown, who has kindly offered to take him back (but cannot afford the fee) yet has never shied from admitting that "Justin was always a bit of a a handful. A lovely lad, but he'd

Now, before you start imagining that the mixed-up kid has collided

persecuting him because the goals have dried up; or that a friendly. read on:

Brian Clough's tongue often is brian Choigh's tongue often is unjustly wicked, but mostly to es-tablished players. Ask any of them and they'll tell you that B.C. is a magnificent friend and inspirator or in trouble with family strife or even the law.

But his disciplinarian's fantaticism can erupt. Larry Lloyd, a for-mer England center half and a Forest stalwart under Clough, was once heavily fined for failing to wear an official club blazer. So imagine, in his manager's eyes, Fashanu in his ultramod gear cream-colored pointed shoes, bag-gy red-brick trousers and patterned sweater,

Before a ball had been kicked this summer, Clough had warned: "Everything about Fashanu's lifestyle is wrong. He carries more gold on his wrist than Ron Atkin-- Manchester United's flashy manager — "and dresses like Elion John. But that appearance of success is not warranted by what he does on the field.

"He tells me he wants to be successful. I will break my neck to try to make Fashanu a genuine £1-million player this season - but I want to know how hard he will work. If he doesn't sort himself out, he might end his playing days at a lowly fourth division club." Collision course? Not really. Fashanu, mild as a pussy cat when you meet him, has gone on televi-

sion to say he still wants to be a

millionaire and knows he has to earn it. "I'm prepared," he says, "to back down. I'll serve some, but not all, of the suspension, but I hope the manager sees fit to do his

Meanwhile, Gordon Taylor, sec-retary of the Professional Footballers Association, came closest in public to the behind-the-scenes dilemma: "One of the greatest prob-lems concerns the fact that Justin has been using his own personal trainer and masseur at training sessions — and obviously Forest is not happy about this."

Obviously. Forest is being rebuilt around young men respon-sive to the habits of its manager/coach. As club chairman Geoffrey MacPherson insists: "The manager is quite rightly enti-tled to maintain standards of discipline. We don't want players under suspension interfering with those preparing for a match."

The manager — this manager, anyhow — rules his kingdom. And

there lies the true impasse. Last weekend, a writer from The London Sunday Times had hunch with Fashanu and found himself in mixed company. There was the journalist, the player, someone called Osmand Raif, a Turkish Cypriot martial-arts teacher who is guiding the Fashnau's physical in-dependence, and J. John, a Greek Cypriot evangelist.

J. John began the meal with: "Let us pray for your truth to come through in this interview. May it shed light on Justin's side

That it does. Brian Clough has an almighty battle on his hands.

qualifying heat in the men's 200-meter backstroke, bettered his own

mark Tuesday, with a 2:08.33 clocking Japan's third record breaker of the day was Taihei Saka, who took the gold in the

men's 200-meter butterfly with a

Japan's other swimming golds were won by Ikuhiro Terashita in

the men's 400-meter freestyle and

Kiyomi Takahashi in the women's

The Chinese took three of the day's four womens' gymnastic

events - the vault, the uneven

bars and the beam. The other gold went to North Korean Choe Jong

Wu Jiani, Monday's silver

medalist in the women's all-round

event, accounted for two golds and

a silver Tuesday, winning the une-

ven bars, balance beam and finish-

China's Li Cuiling won the vault,

Unbeaten Raiders

Rally to Defeat

second in the floor exercises

2:16.63.

200-meter butterfly.

Sil in the floor exercises.

Selected as Top Rookie in League man Steve Sax continued the Los Angeles Dodgers' stranglehold on National League rookie of the year honors by beating out Pittsburgh's Johnny Ray for the 1982 award in voting announced late Monday. for 63 points in balloting conduct-ed among 24 members of the by the Baseball Writers Association of America, two from each league city. Ray, also a second baseman, received six first-place votes, seven seconds and six thirds for 57 St. Louis Cardinals was third with 39 points followed by outfielder Chili Davis of San Francisco (32), pitcher Luis DeLeon of San Diego (10), third baseman Ryne Sandberg of Chicago (9) and pitchers Steve Bedrosian of Atlanta (4). Dave LaPoint of St. Louis (1) and Eric Show of San Diego (1). three players, points being distrib-uted on a 5-3-1 basis; also receiving first place votes were McGee (5). Davis (3) and Sandberg (1). row that a Dodger has been named

Justin Fashanu

Transactions BAŞÉBALL

BASEBALE
National Langue
NEW YORK—Named Dove Johnson monot
of Tidewater of the International Langue.
ST, LOUIS—Named Jim Fress manager
Louisville of the American Association. FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL

United States Football League
LOS ANGELES—Staned Tyrone Sporting and
Kelth Black, detensive linemen: Clini Strazier,
satety; Glen Walker and Mingo Farjando, kickers; Bob Donn, Daniel Bryani, Roger Coleman,
Mike Hogan, Doug Land, Cahin, Prince, Tony
Scatt, Fred Sanders, running backs; Grayson
Rogers, quarterback; James Clinton, Vister
Hayes, Henry Williams, wide receivers; Tim
Davis, Kevin Greve, Mike Moller, Neal Harris,
offensive lineman; and Randy Gili, linebacker.
TAMPA BAY—Named Steve Spurrier bead
coach.

Notices Hockey Labgue
HARTFORD—Assigned George Lyle, left
wing, and Archie Nenderson, right wing, to Bing-hamfon of the American Hockey Labgue, Re-called Paul Marshall, left wing, tram Bingham-

HOCKEY

ST. LOUIS—Recalled Alain Lemieus, center, from Salt Lake City of the Central Hackey League.
TORONTO MAPLE ~ Recalled Mike Kaszycki.

COLLEGE

DUKE—Fired Red Wilson, head football GEORGE WASHINGTON—Named Steve Bil-

TENNESSEE TECH-Fired Don Wode, head

N.L. Rookies of the Year 1982 — Steve Sax, Lps Angeles. 1981 — Fernando Valenzuelo, Los Ang

United Press International

NEW YORK - Second base-

Sax, 22, received nine first-place

Outfielder Willie McGee of the

Each of the 24 voters designated

It marked the fourth year in

rookie of the year and the 11th time since the award was first in-

stituted in 1947. Pitchers Rick

Sutcliffe, Steve Howe and Fernan-

do Valenzuela had won in the past

three years. Sutcliffe is now a

Sax was given the starting sec-

ond base job in spring training af-ter the Dodgers traded Davey Lopes to Oakland. He responded

by leading the club in runs scored

(88), hits (180) and stolen bases (49) while batting 282 in 150 games. He excelled in the field, fin-

ishing second among league sec-

ond basemen in putouts (347) and third in assists (452).

drove in 63 runs and led the Pi-

games, while Davis bit .261 with 19

homers and 76 RBI for the Giants

Ray hit .281, scored 79 runs.

drove in 63 runs and led the Pirates in hits (182). He also led the league's second basemen in putouts (381), assists (512), total chances (914) and games played (162). McGee batted .296 with 56 RBI and 23 stolen bases in 123 RBI and 23 stolen bases in 123 RBI and 23 stolen bases in 123 RBI and 24 stolen bases in 123 RBI and 25 stolen bases in 123 RBI and 26 stolen bases in 123 RBI and 27 stolen bases in 123 RBI and 28 stolen base

member of the Cleveland Indians.

52 — Steve Sox, Los Angeles.
51 — Fernando Valenzuela, Los Angele
50 — Steve Howe, Los Angeles.
79 — Rick Sufcliffe, Los Angeles.
78 — Bob Harner, Allanta.
77 — Andre Dowton, Monitreal.
76 — Pat Zachery, Cincinnoti, and

Aetzger, San Diega. 1975 — John Montefusca, San Francisca 1974 — Bake McBride, Philodetphia. 1973 — Gary Matthews, San Francisco. 1972 — Jon Mattack, New York,

votes, four seconds and six thirds

Rookie of the year Steve Sax, turning a double play.

NBA Leaders

Milwoukee San Diego Indiana Phoenix Washington New Jersey Cleveland Houston Allanta

Philodelphia
Ave Son Antonio
121.5 Indiana
121.2 Los Angeles
120.7 - Dehrall
117.2 Cleveland
113.4 Houslan
113.1 Utch
112.7 Son Diago
110.4 Dollos
109.5 Golden State
108.3 Chicogo
107.9 Denver

TEAM OFFENSE

1971 — Earl Williams, Allenia. 1970 — Carl Morton, Montreal. 1969 — Ted Stremore, Los Angeles 1968 — Johnny Bench, Cincianati

Sax Is Fourth Consecutive Dodger

1967 — Tom Seaver, New York.
1966 — Jim Lefeborz, Los Angeles.
1964 — Richie Allen, Philodelphio.
1963 — Jim Lefeborz, Los Angeles.
1964 — Richie Allen, Philodelphio.
1962 — Ken Hutta, Chicosa.
1961 — Bilry Williams, Chicosa.
1961 — Frank Howard, Los Angeles.
1959 — Willie McCovey, San Francis
1959 — Willie McCovey, San Francis

1955 - Bill Virdon, St. Louis

1949 — Don Newcombe, Brooklyn. 1948 — Alvin Dark, Boston. 1947 — Jackle Robinson Brooklyn (Mote: in 1947 and 1948 there was one rookle award for both leagues: selection by league be-gan in 1949).

Vote in NFL Is Delayed

WASHINGTON - The Nation-Football League's player representatives met Tuesday to review the tentative agreement in the 57-day players' strike, but the union's president said the 1,500 members of the union would not vote on the proposal for another week.

Player reps gathered to go over the final language of the five-year, \$1.6-billion agreement prior to sending the pact to the league's 1,500 players for a vote. "We are reviewing all the details of the agreement and presumably the players will get a chance to vote on it next Tuesday [Nov. 30]," said

NCAA Gives Clemson Stiff - Probation

MISSION, Kansas — The Na-tional Collegiate Athletic Associa-

fion a Conegate Atment Associafion has given Clemson University
one of the toughest football probations ever levied, imposing a twoyear ban on television and postseason appearances and stripping
We 1981 national champions of 20 football scholarships. An NCAA official said late Monday that no in other school ever had been penal-ized more than 10 scholarships. Clemson will be banned from

television during the 1983 and 1984 seasons and may not play in bowl games following this season and next season. The Tigers, 8-1-1 and 5-0 in Atlantic Coast Confer-tace competition this year, will be limited to 20 (ootball scholarships, atter than the normal 30, during -cach of the next two years.

The NCAA cited more than 150 biolations dating from 1977 to 1982. Dan Ford, the present head December 1978 after Pell in December 1978 after Pell resigned to become coach at Florida. The violations included giving prospective players automobiles, selectision sets, clothing, "substan-ia" sums of cash and other gifts, the NCAA said. In addition, it

and Clemson had awarded scholarships to friends and relatives of recause and paid telephone bills of Gene Upshaw, president of the National Football League Players' Association.

Originally, the vote was to be on Tuesday, but Ed Garvey, the un-ion's executive director, said Monday it would not be held yet because some issues had to be resolved before the union would poll its members and officially end the

The Cincinnati Bengals nonetheless voted, 47-1, late Monday to accept the agreement without see-

are not going to rush into a fiveyear agreement and have people say they don't know what they are voting on." He refused to comment on whether the players might continue to play without a signed

chief negotiator, said that "a lot of owners didn't want the season to resume without a signed agree-ment. From an economic stand-point, we realized we had to start the season on Sunday or else the 'money now' would have to come off the table."

But Jack Donlan, management's

The \$60 million "money-now" portion of the agreement repretween \$10,000 and \$60,000 for every player in the league to be paid two weeks after the agreement is

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The top 20 teams in The Associated Press college toofboll poll, with first-place

China, Japan Battling For Games Supremecy Hidetoshi Takahashi, who set an Asian record during Monday's

NEW DELHI - China and Japan remained locked in a tight race for gold Tuesday night after a spectacular day of Asian Games competition featuring a three-way medal tie in gymnastics. Through Tuesday, China had 18 gold medals to Japan's 16.

Chinese world champion Li Ning, countryman Li Xiaoping and North Korean Li Chon Hon finished the pommel horse exercise with 19.80 points each. Judges at the men's individual apparatus competition decided to award gold medals to all three.

Officials said the last time they could recall a three-way tie in international pommel horse competiing a final version.

But Garvey said that "every Olympics when three Finns — player must have a copy of the Veikko Huhtanen, Heikki Savolainen and Paavo Aaltonen shared the gold.

In other action, the Choi sisters brought the gold and silver medals home for South Korea in the women's 200 meter backstroke. Choi Youn Hee, 15, winner of the gold in a games-record 2 minutes 21.96 seconds, and her sister, Choi Joun Jung, 16, were the only competitors to break Japan's swimming

Japanese swimmers won five of the day's six events and shattered two Asian records.

"I'm very happy," said Mika Saito, the 16-year-old winner of the women's 400-meter freestyle in sents a one-time cash bonus of be- a games-record 4:25.72. "I felt much better swimming the 400 meter than I did the 200 meters Sunday," in which she finished won the silver.

Chargers, 28-24 The Associated Press LOS ANGELES - Frank Haw-

kins scored from one yard out with 5:54 remaining Monday night, capping a comeback from a 24-0 deficit and giving the Los Angeles Raiders a 28-24 National Football League victory over San Diego. The Raiders (3-0) and Chargers (1-2) were the final two NFL teams to return to action following the 57day players' strike. Los Angeles won despite San

Diego quarterback Dan Fouts's racking up more than 300 yards passing for the 26th time in his 10year career, equaling the NFL record of Johnny Unitas. Fouts. 25-for-42 finished with 357 yards. The Chargers took their 24-0 lead on a 19-yard field goal by Rolf Benirschke and a 29-yard touchdown pass from Fouts to Dwight Scales in the first quarter and two short-yardage TD runs by

Chuck Muncie in the second.

The Raider comeback began with a one-yard scoring pass from quarterback Jim Plunkett to Todd Christensen on a fourth-and-goal play 36 seconds before halftime. Rookie tailback Marcus Allen scored twice in the third period on runs of three and six yards to cut the deficit to 24-21.

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Disgusted Football Fan

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK - I don't know what the good news is, but the had news is that the football season has reopened and will continue, unless a benign providence intervenes, deep into the blizzards

Here is a sad illustration of the breakdown of American society. In the United States' golden age. football was an autumn sport that ended on Thanksgiving Day with the playing in every town and hamlet of the inevitable "Turkey Day Classic." Now it runs on until your chilblains calcify.

I had thought the country was making progress on football this year, thanks to the players' strike. Having idled away the natural football season, they would probably say "forget it" and go home until next fall. By next fall. I think, a lot of us would be used season. a lot of us would be up to another football season, though I would personally prefer to wait until the fall of 1984.

A football season every three years is just about right if you want to have a well-adjusted society. I feel the same way about Christmas and birthdays.

Before you've recovered from one Christmas or birthday, wham! - there's another bearing down on you at supersonic speed. Same for football seasons. In any sensible calendar reform there would be three years between Christmases, birthdays, and football seasons. On this schedule, we would cherish them instead of moaning as we now do every 12 months, "What have we done to deserve this, oh Lord?

I was puzzled during the football strike to read incessantly of faceless people, said to number in the millions, who were suffering agonies for lack of football. It was hard to believe.

People who really cared about football had plenty of college games to gratify their appente, and these appeared to do the job, for there was no evidence of rioting or mass psychotic breakdown on Sundays when professional football went unplayed. As far as I could tell. Americans in the mass weren't suffering at all.

What was suffering was the television industry. With millions of TV sets tuned out on Sunday afternoons. TV advertising rates had fallen precipitously, and it was the who were experiencing most of the

I heard about "the fans" so much that I began to think of them as a huge collective monstrous en-tity: The Fans. What was this thing. The Fans? Was it like The Thing From Outer Space? You could envision a great maw emitung angry roars: The Fans is disgusted!"

"The Fans has been robbed and cheated of its football!" "The Fans is never going to for-give humanity for this!"

Very terrifying, but was there really such a thing as The Fans? Applying my powerful brain to the question. I recalled that I had once been a fan myself. Not The Fans. to be sure. Not even The Fan. But

a fan, nevertheless.

I am not proud of that stage of my life. I faithfully attended the Sunday football and sat among other fans, many of whom were out of their heads and deep into alcohol and most of whom jeered the home team when it did not suc-

not climb to my seat four stories high in the stadium without panting like a steam engine, hooted at young men for letting themselves be knocked down by 270-pound weights charging at them at ex-press-train speed.

I abandoned arena fanhood. It was too cold. The hot dogs were cold, too. There were no instant replays. Actions on the field stopped for long periods so that TV commercials could be shown to the sensible people who had stayed home, giving them time to duck into the kitchen for a hot hot dog.

After that I became a parlor fan and sat home, jeering at the mistakes so clearly exposed by instant replays. What did these idiots know about football? It made me so angry I called repeatedly for more beer, and a glaze formed slowly over my eyeballs.

In this phase I became The Important Fan to the TV industry, for there were millions and millions of me across the continent, and it was all being played for us. Not for the saps in the arenas.

I slumped in my chair in the

lowering stupors of Sunday afternoons and wallowed in fandom. In that stage, I think. I became part of that great monstrous organism, The Fans. What I really was, of course, was a jerk.

New York Times Service

The Latest Odyssey Of Arthur C. Clarke

By Curt Suplect Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The pod-bay doors are about to open on the suite at the Waldorf, revealing Arthur C. Clarke, the legendary science-fiction seer, the Galactic Dreamer who wrote "2001: A Space Odyssey." the scientist who invented satellite communication in 1945. The man who has done for space travel what John Wayne did for the saddle. One imagines a daunting amalgam of Jules Verne, Alistair Cooke and Mr. Spock.

But this paunchy fellow at the door - with the math-teacher glasses, discreet hearing aid and thin cirrus of hair, red velvet slippers and unbelted pants - looks like some kind of minor official from the Bureau of Poultry Audits. And he wants you to see his Kermit the

Frog doll.
Still, it's the G.D., all right. Back in the United States for the first time in five years, the 64-year-old British writer is on a promotional star trek for "2010: Odyssey Two," the sequel he once vowed he'd never write. "Well, I have a new definition of myself," he chuckles, "a failed recluse."

After "The Fountains of Paradise" (1979):

'I thought it would be my last book. It tired me out, and I felt that I'd said everything I wanted to say." And why not, after 50 books of fiction and nonfiction — 20 million copies of which have been translated into more than than 30 languages.

But four years ago, more in whimsy than earnest, he sent his agent, Scott Meredith, a 10-page movie treatment. To Clarke's surprise, it was printed in Omni magazine. So he cranked up another 10-pager, outlining a possible sequel to "2001." "Well. Scott sent it straight back and said, "You've got to write the book I can get you a nice advance."

the book. I can get you a nice advance."

For sure: Back in 1968, millions of baffled moviegoers had wobbled out of "2001" with a migraine's worth of questions. The unresolved themes, Clarke says, had "been burning a hole in my subconscious over the last 14 years." So when he set out to answer those questions in the new novel - aided by Voyager's recent revelations about Saturn and Jupiter - "it

was just like reporting."

Not quite: He got SI million for the hard-cover, paperback and Book-of-the-Month Club edition. That's not counting the Caedmon audio-cassettes of Clarke reading from the book, or the likely consummation of one of 150 movie-rights inquiries so far. And in a brutally competitive market for science fic-tion, "2010" has rocketed to fifth place on The New York Times best-seller list — one slot above "Foundation's Edge" by Isaac Asimov. Clarke's friendly rival for 30 years. He is indifferent to the film possibilities. "I called Stanley [Kubrick] on the way over here

and said, 'Your job is to stop anybody making it so I won't be bothered." He believes too many astro-flicks of the "Close Encounters" and "E.T." persuasion. by "over-glamorizing" space travel, make the real thing "disappointing when it happens." (He prefers "Blade Runner" and raves over "TRON.") And they may encourage "UFO cults — the idea that someone will come down and save our bacon for us. That's a dangerous notion, that we're rather helpless pawns. We can only save ourselves by our own exertions."

Yet alien bacon-rescue is a staple of the Clarke canon, "2010" and "Childhood's End," though 30 years apart, share a vision of human progress in which man (1) invents a technology, (2) threatens his future by warlike misuse of same and (3) is forced into a higher

plane of evolution by Eerie Powers.

Although still a British citizen, he has lived in Sri Lanka since the early '60s. At first, he would leave every six months to avoid the taxes; but in 1975 he persuaded the government to enact the Resident Guest Scheme (which everyone calls "The Arthur Clarke Law") permitting prominent foreigners who bring in hard currency to enjoy minimal taxes and pecuniary perks. Despite this, Clarke is one of the most popular men in the country.

"He lives in the most exclusive part of Co-lombo," says a former Sri Lankan official who knew Clarke there, "and the people are snobbish and very arrogant. But he was like an oasis in that neighborhood. He wore the sarong like everybody else and would go around barefoot. That made the people love him." He often wears the native dress abroad.
"Want to see it." An assistant brings two varieties — bright paisley and plain white.
Clarke bustles out to change into the white ("I call this my Dr. No") and reappears complete with sandals.

At one time he had the only TV set in Sri Lanka. He had been helpful in getting the United States to lend India a communications satellite, so in 1976 the Indian government got Clarke his own 15-foot dish antenna. Suddenly parties as large as 50 - including the president of Sri Lanka - were dropping over to ogle the tube. "You should have seen my li-

quor bill," says Clarke.
For a "failed recluse," Clarke hardly goes idle. He has a diving business, Underwater Safaris. He's negotiating a sequel to "Arthur C. Clarke's Mysterious World," his 13-part British TV series. "And you know about my career as a film star. don't you?" Uh. no. A couple of years ago. Sri Lanka's only major director decided to film Leonard (Mr. Virginia) Woolf's only novel, "The Village in the Jungle." Clarke volunteered for the role of Woolf and got it.

His day begins with "bed tea" and the





Arthur C. Clarke in his "Dr. No" sarong.

Voice of America at 6:30. He's at his desk by 7:30, and by 4 p.m. he's down at the club for "a couple of hours of table tennis. It's my only form of exercise" since a polio-like illness paralyzed him temporarily 20 years ago
— "I was a complete basket case." For intellectual exercise, "I read very little, I'm afraid. spend more time looking at videotapes."

He dates his obsession with science fiction from the March 1930 issue of Astounding Stories. He was 12 when he saw it. The interest continued through his first job as an auditor in the Exchequer, early membership in the British Interplanetary Society (regarded in the '30s as a group of pub-bleary crackpots), ser-vice as an RAF lieutenant working in radar, and a postwar physics and math degree from King's College, London, While editing a physics journal in the early '50s, he became a sud-den success. "The Exploration of Space" (1951) became a Book-of-the-Month Club se-lection, and "Childhood's End" (1953) got rave reviews. Clarke was launched, financially able to pursue his other love, underwater ex-

ploration, the subject of a dozen of his books.

That brought him to Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) in the mid-50s. By then he was married to an American, but they soon began living apart, the marriage "exploded," and they were divorced in 1964. Despite his obvious fictional and real affection for children, the marriage produced none. "I've had all of the fun and none of the responsibility," Clarke jokes, but his head hangs, his hand rises to his cheek and he is quiet for a moment.

The Galactic Dreamer. Have we seen his last vision? "No, I won't say that. But if I ever do write 'Odyssey III' — allowing for the fact that my energies are declining - it won't be before the year 2001."

PEOPLE 4 Shows Win Emmys

British programmers with two it the four top prizes at the television industry's 10th annual international Emmy awards in New York. Thames Television received an Emmy for its drama "A Voyage Round My Father," starring Alan Bates, which portrayed a son re-flecting on a childhood dominated by memones of his father, played Sir Laurence Olivier, Granada Television took the performing arts Emmy for its production "A Lot of Happiness," about the cre-ation of a ballet. It chronicled the dance, choreographed by Kenneth MacMillan, over five days from the first rehearsal to the final tele-vision production. The Irish production of "Is There One Who Un-derstands Me." The World of James Joyce," on Radio Telefis Eireann, won the documentar, Emmy, Brazil's TV Globo received the popular arts award with its en-try "Death and Life Severman." an adaptation of a poem by the Brazilian Joso Cabral de Mello Neto. The program focused on the poet's recollection of his childhood and depicted the problems of a Brazilian migrant from the impoverished northeast in search of a

The Swedish actress Britt Ekland has lost her driving privileges for a year after pleading guilty in Lon-don to driving under the influence of alcohol. According to her law-yer, David Jones, the 40-year-old actress, once wife of the late British actor Peter Sellers, was "rather depressed and upset" last June 11 when police spotted her driving through a red light and on the wrong side of the road in central London. Jonas said Ekland had taken an herbal "pick-me-up" temic, which was found to contain alcohol. She then went out to dinner and drank wine and champagne before driving home, he said. Ekland also was fined £150 (\$240).

Queen Elizabeth II has edged out her son, Prince Charles, and his wife, Diana, Princess of Wales as London's favorite member of the royal family. A poll by Market Research Enterprises found that 37 percent of the 456 Londoners questioned liked the queen best. Her \$2-year-old mother, the Queen Mother Elizabeth, was runner-up with 30 percent, followed by Charles, the heir to the throne. Last summer, the 21-year-old Diana was ranked the most popular

Sunday newspaper. A nationwide Marplan poll in 1980, before Disna joined the royal family, ranked Charles first with 70 percent, followed by the queen with 46 per-cent. Results of the new poll also confirmed the unpopularity of Charles's sister, Princess Anne. Forty-seven percent said they liked her least. . . In an apparent effort to quash speculation about her health. Princess Diana spent an hour playing merrily with toddlers at a nursery school in Cirencester, England, and pointedly told a group of mothers: "By the way, I am feeling very well." So is 5 month-old Prince William, the princess told them, adding that her infant son had learned a new trick—spitting—which he often performs while being bathed by his father. Prince Charles. Diana's visit her areas and a charles of the ch was arranged at short notice at her request, the staff said. It followed reports last week in Floot Street tabloids — vigorously denied by Buckingham Palace — that the 21year-old princess had lost so much weight since William's birth that she was believed suffering from the dicters' disease, anorexia nervois. Over the weekend, the Daily Mail gossip columnist Nigel Dempater quoted palace insiders as saying Diana was cracking under the

royal family member in a poll con-ducted by the News of the World

Senator Edward M. Kempe separated from his wife. Joss, for nearly two years, may be braded for divorce court soon, but a Kennedy spokesman refused to verify published reports. An aide in the Massachusetts Democrat's Boston office said, "it's a personal matter between the senator and his wife and the office will not comment on it." A Boston Herald American gossip column said the divorce could include a \$4-million settle-

strain of royal life.

Kathrya Koob, one of the Americans held bostage in Iran, has returned to Des Moines in her native Iowa to boost her book "Guest of the Revolution." The book is the third to be written by one of the former hostages. Koob, 44, hinted that she may run for public office. "It's certainly something that's fun to think about," she said. "I have tried not to close any doors." She said the book is a personal story of how her Christian faith helped her through the hostage trauma.

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